The Centre Reporter.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1887. NO. 30

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ - - Editor.

People can now go to sleep without locking doors—candidates are no longer on the road.

The way to prevent justifiable grumbling, is by nominating, good, honest, consistent Democrats on Tuesday.

County convention meets next Tuesday. Eight will be chosen and about 30 are predestinated to be left. About 38 have visions of coming out "ahead."

One of the most influential granges in Lancaster county, has passed a resolution endorsing the veto of the bill to appropriate $5,000 out of the state treasury for a private pic-nic ground, at William's grove. That grange is sensible.

The *Watchman*, last week, completely explodes the *Gazette's* miserable bed-bug literature, and makes it plain that the whole story is the crazy ranting of the little ring maker whom the Republican convention sat down on a week ago.

Last week there was a lumber team in town, the harness worn by the horses being profusely hung with rings. If this team with its rings gets to Bellefonte, and is spied by the *Gazette* man he will fall into convulsions at the sight of the rings.

John Sherman had things his own way in the Ohio Republican state convention, last week. A resolution endorsing him for the Presidency, went through with a hurrah.

The Blaine men were silent, because powerless, and when the Delegates to the national convention are chosen next year, the Blaine element in Ohio may endeavor to make itself felt.

The biggest jump on record is that of Charles Williams, aeronaut, who made a successful leap from a hot-air baloon at a height of 2,500 feet on Saturday, at Cincinnati, with the aid of a parachute. Several thousand people witnessed the performance. Williams landed a mile and a quarter from where the ascent was made. He reached the ground in six minutes after he leaped from the baloon and, except a slight feeling of seasickness, escaped uninjured.

A Duel between General Boulanger and Jules Ferry is imminent, owing to censorious criticisms of the former by the latter. Mr. Ferry claims that what he has said does not exceed what one politician is permitted to say of another, but the General refuses to look at it in that light. He thinks he has been insulted to a degree which can only be satisfied with blood. Of course with such a doughty warrior as the ex-War Minister of France as one of the principals, the duel will not be like the ordinary modern harmless French encounter with blank cartridges, but bullets will be used and some one will be likely to be hurt, unless the combatants are arrested before they reach the Swiss frontier.

We hear some Democrats, whose Democracy we very much dislike to doubt, say that they will not support certain men on the Democratic ticket. Well, they must settle this with their own consciences. It is a great mistake for party men to oppose regular nominations. We have quite frequently voted for men we didn't care specially about for the sake of party unity and harmony. This, we think, is after all, the real point to be considered.

These remarks are made by the *Clinton Democrat*, and we have such Democrats in Centre too. Now the only way to cure that kind of party treason, is to give the guilty ones a dose of their own medicine because such fellows are usually found to be the greediest office seekers and ask for favors from the party which they are ready to betray if better men get the places.

The wheat gamblers of San Francisco have undertaken to "corner" wheat, and have been compelled to take an enormous quantity at the high prices created by themselves. Thus far they have managed to stand up under the burden, but their financial backs will inevitably be broken. The crash cannot long be delayed, and when it does come it must be disastrous to the people of the Pacific coast. This will make the fourth event of its kind during the present year, where reckless speculators have come to ruin in their efforts to control the markets for certain food staples, and 1887 will go into history as the worst year for "corners" and their engineers ever known. If the effect of such occurrences could be confined wholly to those directly interested in them no one would care particularly; but, unfortunately, innocent people are adversely affected and the general prosperity of the country receives a temporary check by each one of them, because public confidence is unsettled for the time.

CHICAGO BOODLERS SCARED.

Statements made on Saturday by State Attorney Grinnell lead to the belief that four of the boodlers now on trial, will plead guilty and offer their testimony to the state. Mr. Grinnell expressed sympathy but not respect for Gies, Casselman, McClaugheny and Oliver, and is evidently paving the way for them to get out easy. The surrender of Klehm has thoroughly frightened his partners in crime. Mr. Grinnell announced that the first move by any of them to escape would result in his arrest. In accordance with this announcement ex-Warden Frey, of the infirmary, was taken into custody at 11 o'clock and locked up all night. Mr. Grinnell, it seems, had promised Frey, who is under indictment, immunity if he would tell all he knew to the grand jury, but Frey proved an unwilling witness, and when Klehm changed his plea, Frey made a move to get out. He is still in custody. A panic has seized the gang. Conviction seems certain.

AWFUL TRIPLE TRAGEDY

Camden, N. J., Aug. 1.—A horrible tragedy occurred in this city shortly before 6 o'clock this evening. William Willshire, 52 years of age, shot and killed his wife Ella, aged 47, deliberately murdered Justice of the Peace William S. Dorr, colored, and then finished the work of destruction by sending a bullet through his own brain, dying almost instantly. The tragedy occurred in the office of 'Squire Dorr on Spruce street below Third. Willshire had lived unhappily with his wife for some time. About two weeks ago Mrs. Willshire, becoming tired of her husband's abuse, went to Squire Dorr's office and had a warrant issued charging him with nonsupport and cruelty. He was arrested, tried, and ordered to pay $6 a week for the support of his wife and children. He paid her but two dollars at the end of the first week and the family quarrel was renewed and continued until death put an end to it. Willshire this evening entered the house and grasping his wife by the throat commenced choking her. She succeeded in getting away from him and ran to the office of the unfortunate squire. She was telling him of her husband's assault upon her when the latter entered the squire's office and three minutes later the wife, husband and squire were dead.

The two greatest men in France, want to fight a duel.

General Boulanger's seconds have had an interview with Ex-Premier Ferry and have formally presented the General's challenge to fight a duel. M. Ferry referred the seconds to two gentlemen friends of his, who, he said, were willing to act for him. Some friends of M. Ferry are now urging him to fight General Boulanger.

The price of wheat still tends downward in the eastern and western markets, and quotations are now considerably under and in thirty years. Philadelphia quotations for wheat run 78 and 79. To ship Centre county wheat to Philadelphia, Baltimore or New York, would make quotations here about 60 cents per bushel. These facts are not encouraging to our farmers who raise wheat, with no prospect ahead for better prices, since the crop reports for this year and the stock on hand from last year, make the quantity of wheat ready for market so large, that no appreciable increase in prices can be looked for, and the farmer has little prospect of realizing from wheat growing in the future.

If all signs do not fail, they are going to have a very lively time in Rowan county, Ky., this week. There are three separate bodies of armed men collected at Morehead—the State militia, sent by Governor Knott to preserve order; the anti-Tolliver crowd, whose object is to see that all the opposing faction are wiped out, legally or otherwise; and finally the Young crowd, numbering about one hundred men, armed with Winchester rifles. If the two factions come together in combat, as seems inevitable, the State troops will be powerless to prevent bloodshed. Each side wants to so far control the court that no indictments shall be found or pushed against its members, and in the triangular conflict there is little chance that justice will be done in any case.

The city of Peshawur, in the northwestern part of India, in the Punjab, is infected with cholera of the worst type. Three hundred deaths from the disease occurred during the month of July.

The number of cities anxious to entertain Mr. Cleveland is steadily increasing. The President is regarded as a bigger attraction than a circus to draw large crowds of people to town, says the Pittsburg Chronicle—Telegraph.

We might add here that Mr. Clevelands power to attract votes in 1888 will be far greater.

REPUDIATING TUTTLE.

THE NATIONAL VETERAN ASSOCIATION OF DES MOINES IOWA.

Washington, Aug. 3.—General Rosecrans to-day called upon President Cleveland and presented to him copies of the resolutions adopted by the National veteran association at Des Moines, Iowa, repudiating the utterances of certain members of the Grand Army of the Republic in connection with the proposed visit of the President to St. Louis while the Grand Army of the Republic encampment is in progress there; commending the president's veto of the dependent pension bill and condemning the efforts of those who seek by the rebel flag episode "to rekindle the flames of sectional hate and contention as unmanly, unpatriotic and meriting the contempt of intelligent men." The resolution also complimented General Black's administration of the pension office. The president in reply to General Rosecran's remarks in presenting the, resolutions, expressed himself as pleased to receive such sentiments from the veterans, and also pleased to receive them from the hands of General Rosecrans.

It is a limber sort of Democrat who will be misled by the miserable stuff in the "ring" haunted *Gazette*, which, it is plainly seen, is in alliance with half a dozen pretended Democrats who try to breed disorganization, in our party, it is a ring that has not a member who has truth, honor or honesty in him, and Heaven help the county if it falls into the hands of such liars and swindlers as compose that ring. If the *Gazette* and its disreputable gang of disorganizers were to make a ticket for the Democracy, then good-by Democracy. "Birds of a feather flock together."

From the bosh in the *Gazette* it is plainly seen that it is trying to join the worst element among the Republicans in a ring with the same element in the Democratic party.

LINDEN HALL.

Mrs. Will Ruble and Miss Lillie Shoop were guests of J. H. Ross over Sunday.

Cal. Wieland was home over Sunday.

Miss Alice Meyer, of Centre Hall, was the guest of Miss Cora Gingrich.

The festival on Saturday evening was a success in every respect. They had quite a large crowd and took in $85.

Mr. J. S. Boal had quite a serious runoff while harvesting oats on Tuesday, with his binder, in which there were four horses attached. Mr. Stover, who had charge of the team, left them stand untied while he went to get a drink of water some distance away, when they started and ran away, demolishing the binder. The horses were not injured.

Candidates are as plenty as flies.

Every Democrat should not fail to go to the delegate meeting on Saturday next. DUDE

SWEPT BY A TIDAL WAVE.

The Umbria Experiences a Very Rough Voyage.

NEW YORK, Aug., 1.—The steamship Umbria, of the Cunard line, arrived in port yesterday, after a voyage of exceptionally rough weather and fogs.

On Wednesday morning about 4:45 o'clock the ship was ploughing along almost in the teeth of a west-northwest gale. The barometer had been falling gradually all night, and at the change of the watch at 4 o'clock was down to 28.30. There was a very nasty sea on, but it amounted to nothing more serious than to retard the speed of the racer, whose master, Captain McMickan, was anxious to reach port on Saturday night.

She was then 1,300 miles from Sandy Hook. Second Officer King and Third officer Bennett were on the bridge, and there were the usual lookouts forward and in the crow's nest, thirty feet or more above the deck on the foremast. The ship had swung off a bit to the south of her course, one of the quartermasters says, and the man at the wheel was just bringing her up again when Mr. King shouted to the lookouts.

"Look out for yourselves there forward; there's a wave going to board us!"

With that he rang for the engines to slow down, and then twined his arms and legs about a big stanchion near the middle of the bridge on which he stood, while Mr. Bennett, the third officer, grasped another stanchion.

One of those phenomenal accumulations of water sometimes erroneously called tidal waves, where half a dozen ordinarily large waves seem to roll together and unite their powers, had gathered just ahead of the ship and was rolling toward them, looking somewhat like a huge wall, although traveling toward them more rapidly than they were advancing on it. It was not above two ship's length away when first seen, but before it reached them it towered up so high that the officers standing on the bridge forty feet above the water were unable to see over it. The speed of the ship was only perceptibly slackened when she rushed down the further side of a long swell, and plunged her bow out of sight into the huge mass of water.

With a deafening roar the wave broke across the ship. Then came the crash of breaking timbers and the shouts of men about the decks. The officers on the bridge, who had been buried in the water, shook the brine from their eyes, and, taking a new hold on the bridge, gave orders that restored quiet, but they clung to the bridge stanchions themselves while the ship plunged into a second big wave that followed the first. This one did not break over her, however, and an investigation to ascertain the damage was begun.

SPRING MILLS.

The rain storm on Monday evening was the heaviest storm we had this summer.

The M. E. church is being rapidly pushed skyward, with a force of 6 or 8 men. It has the appearance of a very fine edifice, it is now ready for the roof. The spire is to be 70 feet high.

Mrs. G. A. Runk has returned from attending the funeral of her husband. Her stay in this place is limited.

The Knights of the Golden Eagle have postponed the time of their festival to the 20th.

The two hotels are still crowded with summer boarders, and prospects of more coming.

Twelve men left for Logans Bank, near Bellefonte, this week, where they have obtained work.

W. F. Krumrine has once more been made happy by the present of a big boy baby.

Mr. Bateman is the guest of R. F. Fetterolf.

The latest style of hair cutting at G. R. Spigelmeyer's.

Rev. T. S. Land will preach his Harvest Home sermon, Sunday next, at 10.30 a. m.

The Evangelicals are working in full force for the completion of their church.

Wm. Allison and Wm. Pealer are prospecting for ore on a tract of land in Georgesvalley.

G. A. RUNK.

On Sunday night, July 24, G. A. Runk rested from his labors and his spirit passed from the shores of time into the boundless realms of eternity, and the community now mourns the loss of one of our best citizens.

The deceased had always enjoyed good health, until within the last year, when that unconquerable foe, cancer at the heart, took hold of his physical powers and retained its grip upon them until they finally had to succumb to it. He was, apparently, only in the prime of manhood when this startling summons came upon him, and the providence that called him away from his family and kind friends so comparatively early in life, was indeed mysterious. He possessed more kindness of heart and charity than ordinarily falls to the lot of human nature, and indeed exposed himself to the charge of being "too good for his own good," if such a thing were possible. But it is, no doubt, wisely and graciously ordered that there should be those who represent this better side of human life, as a striking contrast and rebuke to others who are so woefully deficient in this respect. Possibly this was the particular mission that the deceased was to accomplish in this life, as in the case of Paul, that which may have appeared to be weakness, in reality strength.

Mr. Runk was born in Hunterton, Hunterton co., N. J., on August 24 1825, bringing him to the age of 60 years, 11 months and 1 day. The son of the Hon. John Runk, who was once elected to Congress and nominated for governor of N. J., in 1849, but was defeated; was owner of large mills and farming land, around which George spent his younger days. George, as he was the most affectionate of all the children, and being of an inquiring disposition, he in company with 30 of his comrades, in 1849, started for California, then a great undertaking as crossing the great waters the time Columbus discovered America to make his fortune in the golden state. Being exposed to trials of life as we can freely determine he bore it all bravely, enjoying good health in such a fertile country. Being there for a great many years, away from brothers, sisters and parents, he was constrained by his friends to return once more to his fatherland. After a sojourn of nearly thirty years, he returned to the east. In 1876 he was married to Miss Lettie Robinson, an old acquaintance. In the spring of 1880, he moved to Spring Mills as agent of his sister's estate.

Mr. Runk was engaged in mining and smelting works in Nevada, and had returned in poor health, and soon took to his bed and rapidly grew worse, when death relieved him of his sufferings. He leaves a wife, two sisters and two brothers to mourn his loss.

COBURN.

The tub race came off as was announced, on Saturday evening, and the prizes were won by the following gentlemen, 1st prize, Thos. Evert, $2.50; 2d, John Kerstetter, $1.50; 3d and 4th prizes to Ed Cassler and Wm. Gettig, 50 cents each. Boys' race—1st prize, Cantner, $2; 2nd, Geo. VanValin, $1. A large crowd was present and all seemed to enjoy themselves. Val. Surrells made a daring feat by diving from top of the iron bridge, a distance of 18 or 20 feet, and he did it very successfully.

The festival was a success, but they would have realized double what they did if they had been prepared, but they didn't expect such a large crowd, and as generally, only a very few to make the ice cream and get things ready for the festival. Therefore they ran out of cream before 10 o'clock, and it seemed that everybody wanted ice cream about that time.

Candidates have been very plenty this last week. They have nearly all been here looking up their friends and all seem very hopeful of making the nomination, but some of them will surely get fooled It is rumored that a man in this township should have said that he could control this township. He had better not be so sure of that, for people have been fooled on that before. My policy is, give each man his chance and no ring business, and if he makes the nomination honestly and squarely, every Democrat should support him, and I hope they will, and if the convention is not carried on as it should be, then look a little out, there will be a little trouble.

At last the pike company has put a kind of a railing on the iron bridge at this place. O. K.

Democrats of Centre, be sure to nominate for county offices, men of pure, consistent record, and we will whoop 'er up, to the tune of old Jacksonian majorities. Give us, good, pure and consistent Democrats, and the battle is gloriously won

The Indians in Minnesota have got to fighting among themselves, and a general war is threatened.

"Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher"—the great medicine for fever and ague, malaria, and blood poison. Don't fail to use it.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed at public sale at the court house, in the borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1887,

at 1½ o'clock, p. m., the following property to wit:

No. 1. All that certain lot of ground situate in the village of Eagleville, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of Wm. Scantlin, on the west by land of Scott Lucas, on the south by an alley, and on the east by an alley, containing one-half an acre, be the same more or less. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Shearer.

No. 2. All that certain messuage tenement or tract of land situate in Howard township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the south by Curtin & Co., on the west by Curtin & Co., on the north by land of Hezekiah Watkins, and on the east by Curtin & Co., containing sixty acres, more or less. Thereon erected a log house, log barn, wagon shed, grain house, and other outbuildings.

No. 3. Also another tract in said township, bounded on the north by land of Lipton Heirs, on the east by Curtin & Co., and on the south by Curtin & Co., and on the west by Foster Beatty, containing ninety acres. Thereon erected a log barn, also an orchard thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Morrison Watkins.

No. 4. All those parts of lots Nos. 188 and 190, situate in Centre Hall Borough, Potter twp., Centre co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north and eastward by railroad, on the south by Wilson street, and on the west by parts of same lots sold to Fred Kurtz, containing 145 feet on Wilson street, on which are erected a frame ware house and other outbuildings, also a railroad siding thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of W. H. Bartholomew.

No. 5. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Taylor twp., Centre co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a maple on the south side of Bald Eagle creek, thence by land of R. Newman, north forty-two degrees east fifty-seven perches to a post, thence north two hundred and twenty seven degrees west twenty perches to a post, thence north fifty two degrees east two perches to a post, thence by land of John Beau south forty-six and three-fourth degrees east one hundred and sixty two perches to stones, thence by land late of Shorb Stewart and Company south forty five and one-half degrees west sixty seven perches to a hickory, thence by land of John Downing north forty six and one-half degrees west one hundred and forty one perches to the place of beginning, containing sixty acres and one hundred and thirty two perches, neat measure. Thereon erected a house. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Emanuel Downing.

No. 6. All the defendants right, title and interest in and to all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Ferguson twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded on the east by William Garner, on the south by public road, on the west by lands of Albert Hoy, and on the north by lands of D. W. Shivery, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less. Thereon erected a good dwelling house, good barn, and other outbuildings.

No. 7. Also all the defendents right, title and interest in and to all that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Patton twp. Centre county, Pa., bounded on the east by Moses, Thompson, on the south by land of Robert Reed, on the west by land of George Biddle, William Biddle and M. Thompson, containing two hundred and sixty two acres, more or less. Thereon erected a good frame dwelling house, bank barn, and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Guyer Mattern and C. W. Gray, trading as Mattern and Gray.

No. 8. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the twp. of Gregg, county of Centre, and state of Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a white oak, corner of land of Peter Wilson, thence along land of Felix McClintock north thirty three and one-half degrees west one hundred and ninety seven and three-tenth perches to a post, thence by land of Jacob Homan south eighty two degrees west one hundred and fifty four and two tenth perches to a post, thence along lands of Peter Wilson south four degrees east seventy six perches to corner near road, thence along same south eighty six degrees east twenty seven and five-tenth perches to a post, thence north four degrees west one perch to a post, thence along same lands north seventy six and one-half degrees east sixty seven and three-tenth perches to a post, thence along lands of John P. Ross south eighty six and one-half degrees west one hundred and seventy perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and thirty six acres, neat measure. Thereon erected a 2½ story stone dwelling house, bank barn, wagon shed, corn crib and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Homan.

No. 9. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the twp. of Gregg, county of Centre and state of Penna., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at stone corner of lands of I. J. Grenoble and Henry Krumrine, thence by lands of said Krumrine north 29¾ degrees west 14 8-10 perches to Tyrone and Lewisburg R. R, thence by said Railroad south 77 degrees west 54 4-10 perches, thence sauth 13½ degrees west 9 3-10 perches to stones, thence south 70 degrees west 2 perches to stones, thence north 22 degrees west 8 7-10 perches to Tyrone and Lewisburg Railroad, thence by said R. R. south 77 degrees west 15 9-10 perches, thence by lands of Thomas Jamison south 1½ degrees east 14 perches to stones, thence south 83½ degrees west 15 9-10 perches to stones, thence south 13 degrees east 30 3-10 perches to stones, thence by lands of Leitzell's heirs 70¾ degrees east 76 8-10 perches to stones, thence by lands of I. J. Grenoble north 39 degrees east 31 5-10 perches to the place of beginning containing 19 acres and 147 perches, neat measure Excepting and reserving all that certain portion or part of said tract of land sold to Wm. H. Bartholomew by deed dated October 5, 1883, and duly recorded, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone corner thence south 13 degrees east 30 perches to stones, thence north 70¾ degrees east 22 4-10 perches, thence north 13 degrees west 36 perches to the centre of the L. & T. R. R., thence along same south 77 degrees west 1s 2-10 perches, thence south 13½ degrees west 9 3-10 perches to stones, thence south 70 degrees west 2 perches to the place of beginning, containing 4 acres and 157 perches, neat measure. Thereon erected one house, occupied by James Kennelly, one house occupied by Mrs. Lantz, one house occupied by Henry Rickett, one house occupied by Monroe Alters.

No. 10. Also all that certain piece or tract of land situate near Coburn, Penn twp., Centre co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by Penns Creek, on the east by public road, on the west and south by Penna. Railroad company, containing 1¼ acres, more or less. Thereon erected a 2½ story frame dwelling house, stable, grain depot, and part of a coal shed and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of I. J. Grenoble.

No. 11. All that certain piece or tract of land situate in the twp. of Gregg, county of Centre and state of Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone thence by land of W. H. Bloom and I. J. Grenoble south 13 degrees east 30 perches to a stone, thence by land of James Runkle and John H. Leitzell north 70¾ degrees east 22 4-10 perches, thence by land of I. J. Grenoble north 13 degrees west 36 perches to the centre of the L. and T. Railroad, thence in same south west 9 3-10 perches to a stone, thence south 70 degrees west 2 perches to the place of beginning, containing 4 acres and 157 perches, neat measure. No buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of W. H. Bartholomew.

No. 12. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate near the village of Coalville, Spring twp, Centre co. Pa., bounded on the east by the Thomas Estate on the west by D. M. Lieb, on the north by the Thomas Estate, and on the south by land of —— Sweitzer, containing ¾ of an acre, more or less. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Stine.

No. 13. All that certain tract of land situate in Curtin township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north and west by land of Curtin & Co., and on the south and east by land of H. P. Watkins, containing about six acres. Thereon erected a two story log dwelling house, log barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. M. Watkins.

TERMS—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money be paid in full.

W. MILES WALKER;
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., July 27. Sheriff.

White and red wheat, rye, shelled corn oats and barley wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mill—for which the highest market prices will be paid. Grain taken on storage tf

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There are 60,000 colored knights of labor in the United States.

A car building company has been organized to build cars in South Baltimore.

The Shan of Persia will start a tour of the industrial centres of Europe in April next.

At a meeting of the coal exchange it was decided to raise the price of stove coal ten per cent.

The Massachusetts republican state convention will be held at Tremont temple in Boston on Sept. 28.

Mike McDonald has been implicated in the Chicago boodle transactions by evidence adduced at the trials.

John Bright will preside at a banquet tendered Lord Hartington by the unionist members of parliament.

John H. Gleason of West Troy, N. Y., has been disbarred from practising as an attorney before the interior department.

Thirty-six thousand acres of mineral land have been purchased near Kansas City, Mo., where iron and steel works will be built.

D. D. Bell, an eight year old colored boy, confesses that he is the incendiary who has started numerous fires in Lexington, Ky., recently.

Mackeral are swarming in shore off Prince Edward's Island. Up to July 26 only two American schooners sailed home with full fares.

Many of the iron mines near Reading, Pa., have been completely filled with water by the recent floods, and work cannot be resumed for several months.

Louisville will hold a mass meeting on Aug. 6 for the purpose of inviting President Cleveland to visit that city in October. To add force to the invitation a photograph of the audience will be appended.

John Bright has written a letter to the electors of the Bridgton division of Glasgow advising them to vote for Mr. Ashley, the conservative candidate, against Sir George Otto Trevelyan, the Gladstonian, in the coming election there.

At Vincennes, Ind., Charles Bohn had J. H. Bunch, a blind pensioner arrested yesterday for carrying off Mrs. Bohn. In court it was discovered that Bohn sold his wife to Bunch, the latter giving Bohn a note for $300, which he had not paid.

The American society for the prevention of adulteration of food, &c., is about to issue a circular to bakers and confectioners, warning them against the use of certain coloring materials which are named and declared to be dangerous to health.

William Theobald, of Waterloo, N. Y., who ranked well in that community, was arrested on Wednesday for forgery in the amount of $500 on notes in the name of Dr. J. H. Sternberg of that village. Three hours before his arrest he was in court as juror on another case.

The directors of the Minneapolis exposition are considering the advisability of requesting ex-Premier Gladstone to open the exposition this year by pressing an electric bell in London, as Mrs. Cleveland did in Washington last year. Both of the cable companies are investigating the feasibility of the scheme.

James Henry went in bathing at Ridgeway Park Philapeldhia., and made several successful leaps from the trapeze over the pool, but being desirous of making a still greater end, he climbed to the bar supporting the trapeze and dived. He did not rise, and it was found that his neck had been broken by striking the bottom.

Giles Washington and his wife Lella, have been placed in jail at Edgefild, S. C., for the murder of a three-year-old child, of which Washington was the father and his wife the stepmother and aunt. The child being too young to work, the brutal father cut it almost to pieces with a wagon whip and the stepmother finished it with a stick. There will probably be some hanging done.

As a west bound freight train on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad was approaching Franconia station, near Needles, the engine plunged at full speed into an arroya, the bridge over which had been burned. The freight cars piled up on top of the engine, making a terrible wreck. Fireman Sparks was instantly killed. J. T. Riley, engineer, and George Gibson, brakeman, were fatally injured. The wrecked cars caught fire and burned, causing a loss of $50,000.

The National district executive board of the National district assembly No. 135, knights of labor of Columbus, O., has issued a circular to the miners and mine laborers, owing to the determination in many parts of Ohio and Pennsylvania to strike unless the employers pay wages semi-monthly, August 1. The circular says a strike will not be countenanced, but if the employers refuse to pay in accordance with the new enactment, a case will be selected in each state and the soundness of the law tested.

Special Indian Agents Appointed.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The president has appointed the following named persons special agents of the interior department, to make allotments of land in severalty to the Indians: James H. Howard, of Washington, D. C., for the Crow Indians, on the Crow reservation in Montana; Henry R. West, of Woodsfield, Ohio, for the Indians on the Yankton reservation in Dakota; Miss Alice C. Fletcher, of Washington, D. C., for the Indians on the Winnebago reservation in Nebraska; Michael C. Connolly, of Petersburg, Ill., for the Indians on the Siletz reservation in Oregon; Major Isaiah Lightner, of Nebraska, for the Indians on the Sisseton reservation in Dakota.

Probably Killed the Wrong Man.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 31.—Two men named Peters and Johnson are reported to have been killed in the Indian territory on Friday night by a gang of desperadoes, who surprised them while camped on a creek in the Choctaw Nation. Two men who were with Peters and Johnson escaped. It is believed the party in camp were mistaken for a United States Marshal's posse. The assailants rode up and demand that they surrender, following the demand with a shower of bullets, when the two men fell mortally wounded. The assassins galloped away. Peters and Johnson were from Arkansas.

The Coming Bar Harbor Regatta.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 1.—The committee in charge of the regatta to be held here Aug. 25 announce that there is but little doubt that the Mayflower, Priscilla and Volunteer will take part in the race for the $500 cup. It is also pretty certain that the Galatea and Stranger will enter. If the Thistle is in this country by that time, it is thought that she will also be at Bar Harbor, not to race, but to have a look at her big rivals.

Wrecked on the Tortugas.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 1.—Intelligence has been received here that the schooner Joshua H. Marvell, Capt. Shaw, from Cedar Keys for New York, with a cargo of lumber, struck on Tortugas during a cyclone on the 25th inst. and became a total loss. The crew were all saved.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

—An accommodation train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ran into an open switch, just after leaving the station at Pittsburg, on the afternoon of the 24th, and was thrown down a twelve-foot embankment. The engine, combination baggage and smoking car and one passenger car were wrecked, and eight persons, including the engineer and fireman, were injured. The engineer, J. J. Moore, was terribly scalded and is not expected to recover. All the passengers injured were six, who jumped from the train when it left the tracks. Only two of them are dangerously injured. A young girl named Kate Gilhooly was rendered unconscious and, it is feared, sustained a concussion of the spine. Her sister Maggie broke a leg, and, it is feared, was injused internally. It is believed the switch was opened by some malicious scoundrels. Moore, the engineer, died at midnight.

—The fire in St. Paul, Minneapolis, on the evening of the 22d, was confined to Burbank's wholesale clothing house. The Minnesota Spice Company's stock was heavily damaged by smoke. Burbank's loss is $90,000, that of the spice company, $50,000, and on the building $5000. All the losses are covered by insurance. St Matthew's German Lutheran Church, in Chicago, was burned on the 23d. Loss, $35,000. The Fosterville Bolt and Nut Company's work's near Rochester, New York, were burned on the 23d. Loss, $30,000.

—Anthony Broski, George Phillips and Edward Lorber were fatally burned by an explosion of fire damp in slope No. 1 of the Susquehanna Coal Company, at Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, on the morning of the 25th. Broski died in about an hour after being taken to his home, and the others were not expected to recover. Four of the Lorber's brothers perished in the disaster in the same mine in December, 1885, and among the twenty-six entombed in the fatal chamber which has never been reached. The men injured used safety lamps, and the gas was fired by the explosion of a blast. The Warren Powder Mill, near Thomaston, Maine, blew up on the morning of the 25th. George Sheppard, aged 30 years, was killed. While workmen were grinding bark in the Lowell Tannery, at Lowell, Massachusetts, on the afternoon of the 25th, a lantern fell and caused an explosion among the chemicals. Herbert T. Berland and Daniel O'Hearn were terribly burned, and O'Hearn is not expected to recover.

—A passenger train was wrecked by an open switch near Hudson, Wisconsin, on the 25th. John Donohoe, engineer, and the fireman, named Webster, were killed, and another train hand was injured.

—Frederick K. Dorne, 18 years of age, was arrested in Chicago, on the 24th, for a robbery committed at Saratoga, New York. It appears that Dorne was one of the attendants who drew water from the Congress spring, and that a young widow sojourning at Saratoga took a great fancy to him. On the 28th of June, while they were walking in a secluded spot, Dorne chloroformed the woman, and robbed her of jewelry and cash aggregating $1000, and then fled. The safe of the Colby mine, at Bessemer, Michigan, was robbed of $4000 on the evening of the 23d, the burglars gaining admission by the office window. The 23d was pay day, and over $30,000 was distributed.

—Manuela Velasco, a Mexican girl, 16 years of age, was shot dead by Cavillo Gutierrez at Nogales, Arizona, on the morning of the 25th. He says that "in taking the gun from a rack the hammer caught on something and the weapon was accidentally discharged."

—A telegram from Utica, New York, says Giles Smith, of Deerfield, lost three cows on the 20th by bloody murrain. He had them buried near a running stream, which infected the water. Three cows belonging to William Budlong, Jr., a neighbor, died of the disease. Budlong and John Raymen, while looking for the cause, were stung by mosquitoes, and are now seriously ill, having been inoculated with the murrain virus.

—While Governor Seay, of Alabama, and his private secretary were riding down the main street in Montgomery, on the afternoon of the 25th, one of the guy wires which supported the overhead cable of the electric street railway broke and fell to the ground, striking the Governor's horse. The wire was heavily charged with electricity and the horse becoming entangled was shocked and burned to death in a few minutes. A second later the wire would have struck the Governor and his secretary instead of the horse.

—Oscar D. Brett, a builder and contractor of Malden, Massachusetts, left that city suddenly, a week ago, and, it is alleged, he took away $3100 in cash, and left debts to the amount of $10,000. Richard H. Payne, clerk under Paymaster Putnam at the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was arrested on the evening of the 25th, on the charge of embezzling $3000 of the paymaster's funds. Payne is about 45 years old and had been paymaster's clerk for twenty years. The embezzlements are said to have occurred within the last six months and to have been caused by false entries. Payne went into business about two years ago, and is supposed to have stolen to cover his losses.

—A fire in the "Chinatown" portion of Los Angeles, California, on the morning of the 24th, destroyed 25 buildings, causing a loss estimated at $100,000. The burned buildings had been inhabited by about a thousand Chinamen. Fleischman & Co.'s stable and Vienna bakery, on West Thirteenth street, New York, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 25th, with a number of horses. The loss is estimated at $40,000. The lighthouse on West Lasares Island, Mahon Bay, Nova Scotia, has been destroyed by fire.

—Charles Richardson, three years old, was scalded to death at Huntingdon, Penna., on the evening of the 24th, by falling into a tub of hot water.

—A storm on the afternoon of the 26th did much damage near Shamrock, on the East Pennsylvania branch of the Reading Railroad. Several bad washouts occurred on the railroad, which it will take several days to repair. Many dwellings were flooded, and the barns of Joel Reichert and James B. Stauffer, near Boyertown, were destroyed by lightning. Several horses perished in Reichert's barn. A washout several hundred feet long is reported at Macungie, on the railroad. The Methodist Church at Litiz was badly damaged by lightning. Thirty families were flooded out of their houses in the lower part of Reading by the breaking of a culvert. During a thunder storm at Lock Haven, Penna., on the 26th, lightning struck the railroad track leading into the fire-clay mine at Farrandsville. All the men in the mine were stunned and two of them were severely injured. A telegram from Susquehanna, Penna., says the rainstorm there "was the most destructive ever experienced" The track of the Erie Road for one thousand feet has been washed into the Susquehanna river at Red Rock, four miles west, impeding traffic. The Jefferson branch is abandoned on account of landslides. Bridges have been washed away and highways and roads destroyed. Several houses were carried down the creeks. The loss in the immediate vicinity of Susquehanna is $10,000. Travel west on the Erie was resumed on the afternoon of the 26th.

—Mrs. Joseph Bennett, a wealthy lady of Wichita, Kansas, was stabbed, and, it is believed, mortally wounded, by her step-daughter, Mary Bennett, on the evening of the 25th. Mary, who is Bennett's daughter by his first wife, went to Wichita from Hot Springs, Arkansas, and was refused admission to her step-mother's house. On the evening of the 25th, accompanied by a young man, the girl drove to the house, and, upon Mrs. Bennett coming to the door, drew a knife and stabbed her twenty times in the breast, face and arms. Crawford Benson, colored, aged 18 years, was taken from the jail at Kaufman, Texas, and lynched, on the evening of the 25th. He had assaulted a nine-year-old girl. At Lebanon, Tennessee, on the morning of the 26th, N. B. Lester shot and killed J. T. Lane, a lawyer and a prominent citizen. The murder was deliberate and cold-blooded. Lester was very jealous of Lane, and had frequently threatened to kill his own wife on that account.

—A renewel of heavy rains at the City of Mexico, which the sewers are unable to carry off, causes fear for the safety of the city in case Lake Tezcuco should overflow its borders. It was reported on the 26th that the lake had risen to the level of the city.

—The Warner Block in Minneapolis was damaged by fire on the morning of the 26th, to the extent of $30,000. Several firemen were injured. Oliver A. Burns is believed to have been fatally injured by a falling chimney. The Commercial Hotel and several stores in Kankanna, Wisconsin, were burned on the 25th. Loss, $25,000. The fire was started by small boys in a barn.

—John Thomas, Clinton Thomas and Walter Hobbie were drowned by getting into a whirlpool while bathing at Smith's Ferry, near Galena, Illinois, on the afternoon of the 25th.

—At Wilkesbarre on the 26th Charles May, a workman on the scaffolding of the new bridge, fell into the river and was drowned. While C. H. Carey, a photographer, was boating with two ladies, the boat struck the same scaffolding and was upset, and Carey was drowned.

—Joseph Gaback and Henry Doyle were killed near Leadville, Colorado, on the morning of the 26th, by the premature explosion of a blast.

—Edward D. Fox, private secretary to Governor Greene, of New Jersey, was drugged in a barroom at Newark, on the evening of the 25th, and robbed of a valuable gold watch which had been presented to him by six ex-Governors of the State.

—Some unknown persons, on the evening of the 25th, entered the weaver room of the Manville Company's cotton mill, at Manville, Rhode Island, and, by running a knife along the tops of the rolls, ruined five thousand yards of fancy goods on the looms. The mill was recently the scene of a weavers' strike.

—At Grand Rapids, Michigan, on the morning of the 27th, Charles J. Weiner, of Paterson, New Jersey, quarrelled with Mrs. Susan Boufaly about an unpaid board bill. He drew a revolver and shot the woman dead, then committed suicide. George Evans and Bud Harris, both colored, fought a duel with double-barrelled shotgunr, only two paces apart, near Greenwood, Mississippi, on the evening of the 26th. Evans fell dead and Harris was mortally wounded. A wedding among the miners at Carbon, Indiana, on the evening of the 24th, was attended by a dance and a drunken carouse, which resulted finally in a general fight. John Ross, after being terribly beaten, was shot dead, and four others were wounded. At daybreak on the morning of the 26th, Dr. J. E. Nutt was found on the street with his skull crushed by a coupling-pin. He is not expected to recover. Josephh Neave, a farmer near Falmouth, Kentucky, on the 27th, went to his farm, on which his son John is living, to get his share of the wheat crop, and was shot dead by the son. The latter barricaded himself in the house, and "defied arrest." A mob was being organized to lynch him. Reuben Johnson, colored, was lynched on the 27th at Redan, Georgia, for having assaulted a white woman. Reuben Cole, colored, arrested for an assault upon a white woman in Surrey county, Virginia, was taken from jail by a mob and lynched on the evening of the 26th.

—Great damage was done by a violent thunderstorm at Fargo, Dakota, on the evening of the 25th. The wind reached a velocity of 80 miles an hour. Outside the city, Mrs. Eckelson Thompson, who took refuge in a "cyclone cellar," was killed by lightning. A tornado at Moland blew down four dwellings and several barns. Five persons were injured, one, Mrs. S. O. Lee, mortally. The latest acccounts of the storm at Reading, Penna., on the evening of the 26th, indicate that it was the severest ever known in that vicinity. The damage to railroad and private property within a radius of twenty-five miles of Reading is estimated at $150,000, of which $45,000 falls on the railroad company. The storm did great damage in the northern part of Lancaster county. The barns of Rev. Christian Risser, near Clay, and Richard Rickert, near Lexington, were destroyed by lightning. The losses respectively are $4000 and $3000.

—The Coroner's jury at Pittsburg, investigating the death of Engineer Moore, who was killed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the 24th, by the train running through an open switch and being thrown down an embankment, have finished their work They found that the disaster was caused by the "gross criminal negligence" of Conductor August Bushman. They also censured the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for neglecting to repair the signal target at the switch, which was damaged by a recent fire. Bushman has been twenty-one years in the company's employ.

—At Harper's rolling mill, in Newport, Kentucky, on the 26th, the roof, on which men were working putting up a smoke-stack, was broken down by the falling of the stack, and five men were injured—two of them, John Becker and John Moore—dangerously.

—An express train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which left Chicago for Philadelphia on the evening of the 26th, ran into a freight train on a siding, at York, Indiana, owing to the misplacement of a switch. C. Cramer, engineer, and Edward Kooken, of the express train, were injured. It was found, after the collision, that the switch lock had been broken open with a heavy oaken club. A section of a Louisville and Nashville freight train was derailed on the 26th, near Wabash Station, Illinois. A fireman named Yearwood was killed, and two other train men severely injured.

—A severse cyclone is raging in the Gulf, with unusually heavy rains at several points along the coast. Mariners at Mobile say they "never witnessed heavier north winds, even in the winter."

—Twelve men have died from injuries received by the collision of a freight train and a construction train on the Chicago and Alton Railroad at Bloomington, Illinois, on the 27th. Thirty were injured, but few of them severely. An express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad from Reading for Philadelphia on the morning of the 28th ran into a wagon containing a pleasure party and killed four of them, at Ridgewood Station, two miles from Reading. John Wunemacher, 13 years old, of Reading, was driving, and, the wagon being covered, he did not see the approaching train. The killed were Miss Amanda Fritz, aged 35, daughter of Elias Fritz, Sr., a wealthy farmer of Cumru township, Berks county; Hettie Fritz, aged 32, wife of Elias Fritz, Jr., her two children, Charles, aged 3 months, and Mervine, aged 18 months. The boy Wunnemacher was dangerously, if not fatally, injured. While a mixed freight train, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was passing over the Mount Savage bridge, near Cumberland, Maryland, on the morning of the 28th, the bridge gave way, and the engine and several cars fell into the torrent below. William Driscoll, engineer, and William Payne, fireman, were killed, and a brakeman was severely injured. Dr. G. W. Eppley, a physican of Marysville, Perry county, Penna., was struck and killed by a railroad train at that place on the evening of the 27th.

—G. W. Phenny, M. B. Sinclair and Cain Sanford were killed at Bertram, Texas, on the evening of the 27th, by a flash of lightning from a cloudless sky.

—Nearly all the houses in Haskell, Texas, were destroyed by a tornado on the 27th. Several persons were injured, but no one is reported killed.

—In consequence of the recent storm the Lehigh river on the morning of the 28th, overflowed its banks, and the water poured into a large number of iron ore mines in Long Swamp township, Berks county. Some of the shafts are 150 feet deep. All are filled with water, and 15 acres of ground occupied by the mines is covered by a lake. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment, perhaps for several months.

—At Chicago, on the 28th, Anton C. J. Rudolph, bookkeeper of the Continental National Bank, who forged a check and collected $3000, was sentenced to three years' hard labor in the penitentiary.

—A telegram has been received in Harrisburg from the City Marshal of Windsor, Ohio, saying that he had arrested a man who is believed to be McCabe, the escaped Wayne county murderer. A description of McCabe has been forwarded.

—D. R. Anthony, brother of Susan B. Anthony, and editor of the *Times* newspaper of Leavenworth, Kansas, was cowhided on the street in that city on the 27th by a Councilman named Bond for the publication of alleged scurrilous articles.

—The Comptroller of the Currency on the 28th authorized the following banks to begin business: The First National Bank of Greenville, Mississippi, capital $100,000; the Plano National Bank of Plano, Texas, capital $50,000; and the First National Bank of Renovo, Pennsylvania, capital $50,000.

—D. D. Bell, a colored boy of eight years, has confessed that he set fire to a number of buildings recently burned in Lexington, Kentucky. "He says he knows he cannot be punished for it by law, on account of his age, and plays the incendiary for his own amusement. He is in custody and the authorities, being afraid to turn him loose, are puzzled to know what to do with him."

—A freshet is feared in the Susquehanna river at Wilkesbarre. The trestle work of the bridge there was washed away during the night of the 26th.

—Polly Giles, a seven-year-old white girl, died in a New York tenement house on the 28th, from the effects of a beating inflicted by two colored boys. They attempted to assault her, and when she screamed kicked and beat her so savagely as to cause the injuries which resulted in her death.

—An express train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, due in Pittsburg at half-past six o'clock on the morning of the 29th ult., dashed into a section of a west bound freight train standing on the main track at West Newton, 32 miles east of Pittsburg. The fireman, Orbin, of the freight train, was killed, and engineer Gilland was fatally injured. The engine connected with the freight had broken down, and both the engineer and the fireman were under the engine when the collision occurred. The engineer and fireman of the passenger train jumped and escaped serious injurry, but a number of the passengers were injured by the concussion. It is said that the engineer of the passener train was flagged in time to stop, but the air-brakes refused to work, and the attempt to apply the old hand-brakes was not successful. A Lehigh Valley passenger train and a New Jersey Central coal train collided on the 29th ult., at Pond Creek Junction, near Hazleton. Both engines were wrecked. Harvey Kerper, a brakesman, the only person seriously injured, had both legs broken. Telegraph operator Shootz, who is alleged to have been responsible for the collision in failing to stop the passenger train, fled after the accident.

—It is stated at the Treasury Department that the revenue for the month of July amounts to over $32,000,000, an average of more than $1,000,000 a day. The expenditures during the same time, including $11,500,000 paid for pensions, amount to about $25 500,000, leaving an excess of receipts of $6,500,000. The expenses so far this month have been less than was anticipated, by reason of the failure of the Navy Department to make certain expected requisitions. At the same time the receipts were greater than was estimated July 1st. Treasurer Hyatt reported the surplus on the 29th as $43,100,000, an increase of nearly $6,000,000 since the same date of last month. Treasury officials believe, however, that heavy payments to be made next month will again reduce the surplus to about $37,000,000 by the first of September.

—After three weeks of hot weather unprecedented in New Hampshire, violent thunder storms occurred on the evening of the 28th ult. At Franklin Falls, the storm raged for ten hours, washing out the highways and doing great damage to the crops.

—Intense heat prevailed in Central Illinois on the 28th ult. At Peoria the temperature reached 100 in the shade, and at Lincoln and Carthage 102. A number of sunstrokes were reported, several of them fatal. The temperature at Kansas City, Missouri, on the 29th ult., marked 102 in the shade for three hours. At Louisville a similar temperature was reached. At Nebraska City, Nebraska, 110 degrees was reached at two o'clock in the afternoon, "with scorching hot winds from the South." A number of persons were sunstruck, but none fatally.

—A wagon containing Joseph Rich, aged 30 years, his wife, his mother-in-law and his baby was caught by a railroad train near Richmond, Indiana, on the 29th ult, and all the occupants were killed except Rich's wife, who was dangerously injured.

—A tornado passed over David City, Nebraska, on the evening of the 29th ult., demolishing half the buildings in the place, including the Union Pacific and Burlington and Missouri depots, a brick school-house, two churches, several stores and many dwellings. One man was killed. The loss on property is estimated at $200,000. Harvey Fletcher's house, in Lowell, Vermont, was struck by lightning on the evening of the 20th ult. Mrs. Fletcher was killed and her husband paralyzed. A violent storm passed over Paterson, New Jersey, on the evening of the 29th ult. Much damage was done by lightning in the surrounding country. A heavy wind storm swept over the country around Mason City, Iowa, on the afternoon of the 29th ult., unroofing dwellings and blowing down barns.

—Kate Callaghan, Delia Welch, Mattie Keating and Maggie Toomey, whose ages ranged from 12 to 14 years, were drowned while bathing in the Concord river at North Billerica, Massachusetts, on the afternoon of the 29th ult. While the tug Keyser was on the way from Tampa to Mobile, her captain, William Collins, was washed overboard and lost on the evening of the 27th ult.

THE MARKETS.

PROVISIONS—		
Beef city fam bl	9 50	@10 00
Hams	21 50	@22 —
Pork Mess	16 00	@— —
Prime Mess, new	15 50	@— —
Sides smoked	— 9¾	@— 10
Shoulders smoked	— 7	@— —
do in salt	— 6¾	@— —
Smoked Beef	— 15	@— 16
Lard Western bls	6 75	@ 6 80
Lard loose	6 25	@ 6 50
FLOUR—		
West. and Pa. sup	2 50	@ 3 00
Pa. Family	3 75	@ 3 90
Minn Clear	4 00	@ 4 25
Pat. Wnt Wh't	4 60	@ 4 85
Rye Flour	2 60	@ 2 75
GRAIN—		
Wheat No. 1 red	84	@— —
Rye	—	@— —
Corn, No. 2 White	—	@— —
No. 3	— 48	@— 48¾
Oat, No. 1 White	— 41	@— —
No. 2 do	— 29½	@— —
No. 2 Mixed	— 30½	@— —
FISH—		
Mackerel, Large 1s	30	— @33 —
No. 2 Shore	16	— @— —
Herring, Lab	5 50	@ 6 50
SUGAR—		
Powdered	6 1-16	@6 5-16
Granulated	6 13-16	@6
Confec. A	6¾	@—
HAY AND STRAW—		
Timothy, choice	14 50	@— —
Mixed	10 00	@12 50
Cut Hay	13 00	@13 50
Rye Straw	—	@12 50
Wheat Straw	—	@— —
WOOL—		
Ohio, Penna., and W. Va. Fleece XX and above	34	@36
Common	30	@35
Unwashed medium	31	@34

RUSSIAN COURTSHIP.

How the Beautiful Slavonic Girls are Wooed and Won.

I will tell you a story of lovemaking in Russia, of which I will endeavor to draw a pen picture and show my American readers that the young men and maidens of my country are in no wise different from those of other and more favored climes. They are, perhaps, a little more demonstrative, less given to concealing the feelings of the heart, and less inclined to regard money as a necessary consideration in the settlement of heart affairs. When a Russian girl loves, it is with her whole heart; her love surmounts all obstacles. I speak from experience.

It is the custom of the Russian young folks to meet together by appointment in the long, stormy winter evenings, selecting the house of each one in turn. Boys and girls come gayly dressed in holiday attire, the latter carrying their looms and linen thread, which they are supposed to convert into the much-prized linen. These pretty young misses pass the hours in idle gossip until the time approaches for the arrival of the sterner sex, when each one hies to her loom and begins to work most earnestly, by which means they seek to impress on the minds of their lovers their capabilities for becoming good wives and housekeepers; but this feigned industry does not last long, for when the male members have entered the work is suspended, and pleasure begins by the young men inviting their fair friends to join them in forming a circle. This done, they all join in singing, after which one of the girls selects her young gentleman (mol miloi) my love, as she calls him, and leads him in the middle of the circle, then walks back and forth chanting a love song, in which the rest of the guests join. In the song usually selected she tells of the beauty of the lover she has chosen, how much she loves him, how she would leave home and parents, brothers, sisters and friends, and follow him the wide world over. As the song runs she would follow him across the seven oceans, or over seven high mountains, and rest under their shadow, where she could enjoy her happiness undisturbed.

So in turn each girl selects mol miloi and leads him into the circle, when the same love chanting is repeated until all the girls have made their choice. Next in turn come the young men, who each select a partner and go through the same performance, the whole affair terminating with dancing.

At the conclusion of this dance each young peasant escorts the object of his choice to her home. At these gatherings they are as free as birds of the air, and take for their mate whomsoever they will, without any regard to a third party. When the time arrives when a formal declaration is made, the youth, accompanied by some member or members of his family, who are supposed to aid materially in obtaining the parents' consent, proceeds to the home of his lady love and there makes known his wishes to the father and daughter.

The mother, not at all surprised, usually reads the young man a long lecture on the duties and burdens of married life, bewailing all the ills and speaking of few of the blessings, and ends by declaring her daughter too young to marry yet, too young to be given over to the cruel tyranny of an exacting husband. She prefers to see her as free and happy as the birds of her native woods. All this is but a custom which must be observed, so fearful are they that the young man might suppose his bride too easily won. The suitor, further to conciliate the mother, now begins to lavish all kinds of presents on her, according to his means, at the same time telling her how much he loves her daughter and how happy he will make her darling. A glowing description of how bright he will make her future life follows. To his vivid imagination everything is rainbow-hued, and in a language so poetical as the Russian it is grand and impressive to hear this suitor for the daughter's hand pour forth his torrent of eloquent words.

The mother listens attentively to the burning, soul-stirring language, apparently weighing in deep thought all he says, looking occasionally at the presents presented to her, which, I much fear, are the key's which unlock the door of her heart. She finally gives a rather unwilling assent, with the proviso if the father is willing. This is a needless precaution on her part, for, as a rule, the father is only too willing to ease himself of the burden of a daughter's support.

But you will naturally ask where the poor victim is all this time. Why, in the next room of course, where every word uttered by her lover falls like sweet music on her ears. She understands her mother's tactics, and yet it must be with trembling heart that she awaits the sealing of her fate. All preliminaries arranged between mother and lover, the daughter is called into the room to receive the parental blessing, instead of which she kneels to her mother, praying not to be taken from her. She describes the beauties of her virgin life and declares she has no wish to change it, prefers her freedom to all else, and begs that her mother will not make for her the hated red petticoat, which constitutes the principal portion of the wardrobe of every peasant bride. The daughter pleads, the mother caresses and seeks to persuade her to accept the lover to whom but a short time before she refused to give her. The mother, while gently stroking the glossy hair of her child, tries to persuade her that after all a virgin life is not the most desirable; that God has placed her in this world with a mission which she must seek to fulfill; that she cannot always remain at her mother's side; she must go out from the parental roof and make a home for herself. All these things and many more are said in vindication of the life apparently forced upon her. The mother concludes by repeating to the daughter all the lover has told her of his bright hopes for the future, and the sacrifices he is willing to make for her happiness. The daughter finally yields under such persuasive words, and who would not unless it were a heart of adamant?

The young people then kneel to receive the parental blessing, which is given with a great deal of ceremony. Then the priest is called upon to bestow his blessing, which is very beautiful and impressive. At its conclusion he places a ring on the hand of each. This ceremony is called obseechiny and is considered even more sacred than marriage itself. The parents of the engaged girl arrange long tables, on which they place the samovar and summon the neighbors to share in their rejoicing. The girl prepares tea, the first cup of which she hands to her accepted lover, then to her father and mother, and lastly to each of the guests. This duty performed, she appears to lose all bashfulness, and she who but a short time before bewailed her fate so loudly now accepts and even glories in the choice she has made.

To the world she is oblivious and thinks of none but her lover, upon whom she lavishes all the love of her young heart, showing by every endearing term and caress how great is her worship for her hero. This change in the girl's manner is not noticed by parents or guests, who continue their tea drinking and gossipping. These engagement ceremonies are possessed of a weird and impressive grandeur, which no pen can describe in their realistic beauty. The pretty bit of hypocrisy practiced both by mother and daughter—the one unwilling to give up her child, the other to leave her home—is a custom handed down from generation to generation, and though insincere, is full of beauty and pathos. The custom is purely Slavonic and is accepted only by merchants and peasants. The customs of the nobility are entirely different from those adopted by the middle and lower classes. Now that the engagement has been entered into we will follow our young people through its devious windings. They are now free to make their own arrangements in regard to the marriage, when and where it shall take place and who will be the guests. They vssit and receive friends and are considered almost the same as married.

FAMOUS SONGS.

Who Their Authors Were, And What They Received For Them.

Foster got fifteen thousand dollars for writing "Old Folks at Home."

Charles Dibdin netted several weeks' board for writing "Poor Jack," while his publishers made twenty-five thousand dollars out of it.

Robert Treat Payne wrote "Ye Sons of Columbia" early in 1800, under the title of "Adams and Liberty," and was paid seven hundred and fifty dollars for it.

"America" was written by the Rev. Samuel Francis Smith in 1832, and it was first sung in Boston on the Fourth of July in that year.

"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," was written by Thomas a'Becket, an English actor who in 1879 was a teacher of music at Philadelphia.

The tune of "John Brown's Body" is of Methodist camp-meeting origin. It was adapted to its present use by an organist in Harvard Church in 1861.

Crouch, the writer of "Kathleen Mavourneen," received twenty-five dollars for the production, and afterward became a begging tramp, while his publisher could have built a brownstone front out of its sales.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" was written by Francis Scott Key while watching the bombardment of Fort McHenry in 1814. The song was printed eight days after the battle under the title of "The Defence of Fort McHenry."

George P. Morris wrote "Woodman, Spare that Tree," because the purchaser of a friend's estate wanted to cut down a tree which his grandfather had planted. His friend paid the purchaser ten dollars to spare it. Morris was so touched by the story that he wrote the song.

John Howard Payne's "Home, Sweet Home" was written for an opera. It was first sung in the Covent Garden Theatre, at London, and made a big hit. One hundred thousand copies were sold the first year, and by the end of the second its publishers had cleared ten thousand dollars from it.

The author of "Maryland, my Maryland," lives at Washington. His name is James R. Randall, and he is a modest-looking, dark-complexioned man of forty. He was very young when he wrote that beautiful poem. His ideas are broader now.

"Hail, Columbia!" was written by Jos. Hopkinson in the summer of 1798, and was first called the "President's March." It was always sung when Washington came into the theatre, and one of the objects of its writing was the cultivation of a patriotic spirit among the people of the new republic.

An Expensive Luxury.

A German, now visiting in this country, writes to his home paper as follows concerning our colleges: "In America, in this land of the free, it is the sad fact that university culture is a prize which is only accessible to the sons of rich men." His inquiries were very exact. "Among the 140 students who had completed their studies at Yale College this year (1886) I obtained answers from 109. According to their reports the average cost for four years' course amounted to $960. There were great differences in individual cases; one had succeeding in 'getting through' at the cost of $150 a year; another needed no less than $3,500 annually. I know a German porter in the States whose eldest son passed a brilliant examination at Princeton; but father and son agreed that it was impossible to pursue his studies there on account of the frightful costliness. Study at an American university is a most expensive luxury."

—James McTighe and James Dalton, of Binghampton, New York, drove into a creek nine miles from that city on the evening of the 28th ult. The bed of the creek is fifteen feet below the road. McTighe was killed and Dalton dangerously injured. The bridge spanning the stream had been washed away, and the men did not know it.

Honors come by diligence; riches spring from economy.

Blase.

The world has outlived all its passion,
  Its men are inane and blase,
Its women mere puppets of fashion;
  Life now is a comedy play.
Our Abelard sighs for a season,
  Then yields with decorum to Fate;
Our Heloise listens to reason,—
  And seeks a new mate.

* * *

By the lady-like minds of our mothers
  We are taught that to feel is "bad form;"
Our effeminate fathers and brothers
  Keep carefully out of life's storm;
Our worshippers, now, and our lovers,
  Are calmly devout—with their brains;
And we laugh at the man who discovers
  Warm blood in his veins.

* * *

But you, O twin souls, passion-mated,
  Who love as the gods loved of old,
What blundering destiny fated
  Your lives to be cast in this mould?
Like a lurid volcanic upheaval
  In pastures prosaic and gray
You seem with your fervors primeval,
  Among us to-day.

You dropped from some planet of splendor,
  Perhaps, as it circled afar,
And your constancy swerveless and tender
  You learned from the course of that star.
Fly back to its bosom, I warn you,
  As back to the ark flew the dove;
The minions of earth will but scorn you
  Because you can *love!*

A MONEY TRANSACTION.

"A lady!" exclaimed Mr. Lazarus, instinctively glancing at his plump, over-dressed person in the mirror opposite.

"Yes, sir; an elderly lady. Won't give her name, sir," replied his clerk.

"What kind of lady?" inquired Mr. Lazarus, lowering his voice.

"A tip-topper. Left her carriage at the end of the street," said the clerk in an oracular tone.

"Very well. Show the lady in," said Mr. Lazarus, seating himself in his armchair, and settling his cravat.

He took up a pen as his clerk left the room and bent over an unfinished letter which lay upon the desk. Lifting his eyes stealthily, without turning his head, he presently saw in the mirror the reflection of a fashionably-dressed gray-haired lady, whose dignified bearing and calm self-possession caused him to assume a deferential tone and manner.

"Pardon me, my lady!" he exclaimed, rising at the sound of the closing of the door, and bowing profoundly. "Pray take a chair."

"Do you know who I am?" inquired his visitor, scrutinizing him calmly through a pair of gold pince-nez glasses with an amused smile upon her lips.

"I can't say I do, ma'am," said Mr. Lazarus, somewhat embarrassed. "My clerk said you would not give your name."

"Oh! It was a guess, then," said the old lady, subsiding into the client's chair, without removing her glasses, which she continued to hold poised in her well-gloved hand. "You are Mr. Lazarus, the money-lender, I suppose?"

"At your service, my lady," said Mr. Lazarus, with a mental reservation that his proper description was financial agent; but not venturing to insist upon the fact.

"I am the Lady Gertrude Alwyn."

"The wife of General Alwyn?" said Mr. Lazarus, with a bow.

"And the mother of Captain Spencer Alwyn," added Lady Gertrude, meaningly.

"Oh, indeed!" said Mr. Lazarus, bowing again.

He coughed nervously behind his hand, however, for he was rather startled at learning who his visitor was. Captain Spencer Alwyn was a client regarding whom he was meditating the most extreme measures. The prospect of an interview with his client's mother was by no means agreeable to Mr. Lazarus, especially as the old lady's manner inspired him with misgivings. Being perfectly well acquainted with the circumstances of Captain Alwyn's parents, he knew that they were not the least likely to discharge their son's debt. If he had realized this a twelve month ago, he could have spared himself a good deal of anxiety. But the discovery of General Alwyn's chronic impecuniosity had come too late.

"I was delighted, Mr. Lazarus, to hear that my son was in your hands," said Lady Gertrude, graciously.

"It was very polite of your ladyship to say so," replied Mr. Lazarus, shortly, under the impression that the implied compliment was the prelude to an appeal for mercy.

"I don't mean anything personal," said Lady Gertrude, with a light laugh, which made Mr. Lazarus turn red, "though I have no doubt you are a most respectable—money lender."

"Business is business, of course; but I always treat gentlemen as such," said Mr. Lazarus, falling back on one of his cant phrases in his confusion and perplexity.

"No doubt; but what I meant was that I was so delighted that my son was in pecuniary difficulties," said Lady Gertrude, still smiling.

"I don't quite understand your ladyship," gasped Mr. Lazarus, open-mouthed.

"Knowing as you do, Mr. Lazarus, that my poor husband and I have been obliged, all our lives, to exercise the most rigid economy to keep up our position in society——"

"I'm sure, your ladyship——" protested Mr. Lazarus, rather eagerly.

"Well, whether you know it or not, it is unhappily the fact," said Lady Gertrude, calmly.

"I wasn't aware of it," said Mr. Lazarus, unblushingly.

"I was saying," continued Lady Gertrude, serenely indifferent to the money-lender's protestations, "that as I have had such bitter experience of pecuniary worries, it may sound unnatural in me to express satisfaction at my son's present difficulties."

"I don't know how he is going to get out of 'em, and that's a fact, your ladyship," said Mr. Lazarus, darkly.

"Ah! well, that brings me to the object of my visit," observed Lady Gertrude, leaning back in her chair; "How much does my son owe you?"

"I really don't think that I am justified——" began Mr. Lazarus.

"How much?" interrupted Lady Gertrude, impatiently.

Mr. Lazarus abruptly named the figure, at which Lady Gertrude raised her eyebrows, and was silent for a few moments.

"That includes interest, of course?" she remarked, presently, again surveying Mr. Lazarus through her glasses.

"Moderate interest," acquiesced Mr. Lazarus, rather shamefacedly.

"I suppose it is all right. Anyhow, that is a matter between you and my son. Now, Mr. Lazarus," continued Lady Gertrue, assuming a confidential tone, "how do you expect to get paid?"

"That is your son's affair, my lady," said Mr. Lazarus, briskly. "He will have to find the money somehow, for, of course, I can't afford to lose it."

"Of course not," added Lady Gertrude, quite sympathetically.

"Your ladyship is very good," said Mr. Lazarus, agreeably surprised. "No doubt, to avoid unpleasantness, the general——"

"You may put my husband out of the question," interposed Lady Gertrude in a decisive tone. "With the best intentions, he can do nothing, nor can I."

"Has your ladyship anything to suggest, then?" inquired Mr. Lazarus, sulkily.

"Yes, Mr. Lazarus, I have," said Lady Gertrude, looking him in the face. "I want to put you in the way of getting your money, and of doing my husband and me a service at the same time."

Mr. Lazarus was too much taken aback by this unexpected announcement to make any reply; but he pulled his chair forward, and assumed an attitude of eager attention.

"Mind, Mr. Lazarus, said Lady Gertrude, raising her finger, impressively, "what I am going to say to you is in strict confidence, and you must give me your word of honor never to mention my name or to reveal to my son that I have been here."

"Certainly not, my lady," cried Mr. Lazarus, with unmistakable earnestness.

"I must tell you a piece of family history, Mr. Lazarus," said Lady Gertrude. "Three years ago my husband's elder brother died. He was a bachelor and very rich, and my son was generally regarded as his heir. But Spencer played his cards badly—he is too independent and high-spirited—and because he declined to entertain the idea of marrying according to his uncle's wishes he was entirely disinherited."

"Dear me! That's bad!" murmured Mr. Lazarus, all attention.

"The young lady—a charming girl—was an orphan, the child of a lady whom the old gentleman was formerly attached to; quite a romantic story!" resumed Lady Gertrude. "Because my son refused to fall in with his uncle's wishes, every farthing of money went to this girl, who is consequently an heiress."

"Is the young lady favorably disposed to the captain?" inquired Mr. Lazarus.

"She is devoted to him, and she regards her fortune as being held in trust for my son. In fact," added Lady Gertrude, emphatically, "my husband was assured by his brother on his deathbed that he had no intention of disinheriting Spencer, but wished to insure his marrying Constance Manning. He ought to have known my son better than to suppose he would marry the girl for the sake of her money. But the fact is that that fortune is Spencer's whenever he chooses to claim it."

"Then the captain must claim it at once," said Mr. Lazarus, slapping his knee with a cheerful expression.

"You must make him, Mr. Lazarus," said Lady Gertrude, insinuatingly. "I rely very much upon your powers of persuasion, backed by the hold you have over him. My husband and I have exerted our influence in vain. My son is Quixotic and ultra-honorable. Under ordinary circumstances nothing would induce him to marry the girl. But whether, if he had to choose between leaving the army in disgrace and swallowing his pride, he might not be prevailed upon to claim what is rightfully his own——"

"I understand," my lady!" interrupted Mr. Lazarus, so far forgetting himself in his elation as to wink. "Leave it to me. By the way," he added "is the captain well disposed to the young lady?"

"I believe he loves her, and that nothing but his foolish pride stands in the way," said Lady Gertrude with conviction. "Immediately after his uncle's death he suddenly abandoned his quiet habits, and took to gambling and racing, which led to his connection with you. Why was this? Disappointment at the money he had lost! Nothing of the kind. It was because he realized that according to his notions he was forever separated from Constance. It was desperation and recklessness, brought about by unhappiness."

"Trust a lady, and especially a mother, for fathoming love secrets!" cried Mr. Lazarus, quite enthusiastically.

"Then good-day, Mr. Lazarus," said Lady Gertrude, rebuking the money-lender's familiarity by rising from her seat and bowing distantly. "I am sure I can rely upon your endeavoring to promote this marriage for your own sake; but it may be a satisfaction to you to know that if you bring it about you will be fulfilling the dearest wish of your client's parents."

Mr. Lazarus listened to this gracious speech with quite a chivalrous thrill, which lasted until Lady Gertrude had issued from the room. Left to himself, however, the astute gentleman soon cooled down, and, upon calmly considering the interview, he was strongly disposed to doubt his late visitor's good faith.

"I believe it's a plan to gain time for the captain," he murmured, while absently manipulating his gold toothpick. "The old lady is as full of tricks as a monkey, I've heard, and so is her husband. Both of 'em are well up in the game of playing hide-and-seek with creditors. But the captain is as strictly honorable and straight as they make 'em, worse luck, if this story is true, for it won't be all plain sailing."

The result of Mr. Lazarus's meditations, however, was that he deemed it worth while to pay a visit to the probate office, and to make certain inquiries which, to his agreeable surprise, confirmed the truth and accuracy of Lady Gertrude's information. The consequence was that when Captain Alwyn called, a few days later, by appointment, in reference to his affairs, he found the money-lender in a singularly jocular mood.

"Renew, captain! Of course I will. Nobody can say that I am a relentless creditor. Name your own time—only, please be reasonable, and remember that money is tight."

"Three months — give me three months," said Spencer Alwyn eagerly. "I can hold out no hopes of raising the whole amount in that time, but I have every chance of getting a staff appointment, which will enable me to pay considerable installments. Here are five and twenty pounds on account, though. I dare say this sum won't make any difference in the grand total, for the debt goes on increasing in leaps and bounds, in spite of all I can do," added the young fellow, with a grimace.

"Don't say that, don't say that," said Mr. Lazarus, deprecatingly, busily engaged with a piece of stamped paper. "Here! Sign this, and don't worry yourself, my noble captain."

"It is too bad!" said Spencer Alwyn, starting at the amount named. "By Jove! it's too bad! I won't sign it."

"Those are my terms," replied Mr. Lazarus relentlessly.

"Well, here goes," said the other after a pause, affixing his signature with an air of desperation. "It's the last time. If I cannot make some definite arrangement with you in the course of the next three months, I must leave you to do your worst."

"I dare say we shan't hurt you, captain," said Mr. Lazarus," blotting his client's sprawling signature upon the pad, and throwing the document carelessly aside. "But I want to have a chat with you. Help yourself to a cigar from the box there. They won't hurt you! They are my own private particulars."

Spencer Alwyn understood the allusion to the villainous brand which Mr. Lazarus supplied as cash to his customers, and laughed at the man's impudence. He preferred a cigarette, however, which he took from his own case, and waited to hear what his companion had to say.

"I've heard a little story about you, captain, and a certain young lady," said Mr. Lazarus, puffing at his cigar.

"What do you mean?" inquired Spencer, starting.

"Over Elstead way," said Mr. Lazarus, pointing over his shoulder and grinning.

A dangerous light gleamed for a moment in Spencer Alwyn's blue eyes, and his face flushed as he encountered Mr. Lazarus's knowing look. He took two or three quick whiffs at his cigarette, and then said:

"What have you heard?"

"A friend of mine from those parts tells me of a pretty young lady who is pining for a certain military gentleman," remarked Mr. Lazarus, playfully.

"Look here, my friend!" cried Spencer Alwyn, rising from his chair. "Drop that offensive tone of yours, and don't presume to allude to that young lady again. I understand what you are driving at. Were you so ready to renew that bill just now in consequence of some cock-and-bull story you have heard?"

"Captain, you are in honor bound to do it," said Mr. Lazarus, earnestly. "I won't allude to the young lady if you don't wish it, but, there being no obstacle, as I'm informed, I believe it wouldn't be honest—it would, in fact, be downwright robbery—for you not to avail yourself of a legitimate opportunity of paying your debts."

"Who put this nonsense into your head? My parents?" inquried Spencer Alwyn, looking very pale, and breathing hard, "Have you been applying to them?"

"Oh! no. It was quite another party," said Mr. Lazarus, with cheerful assurance. "I asure you, captain, the story is common talk in the village down yonder, and it ain't the lady that minds, if all I'm told be true."

"I hope not," said Spencer Alwyn, gravely. "I mean," he added, with rising color, "that I hope there is no idle gossip about the young lady. As to marrying, that is quite out of the question. It would be dishonorable and contemptible, and—and, by Jove! —Mr. Lazarus, I feel inclined to wring your neck for suggesting such a thing! What do you mean by it, eh?"

"Hang it all, captain!" cried Mr. Lazarus, starting to his feet and dropping his cigar. "Let us remember that we are gentlemen and not use strong language. I meant no offence, only I still think——"

"I don't care what you think," Mr. Lazarus," interrupted Spencer Alwyn, loftily. "Oblige me by dropping the subject and never allude to it again. But there! I beg your pardon for my strong expressions. Shake hands, Mr. Lazarus. And now, good-by!"

"Well, he is a hot-tempered one, and no mistake," muttered, Mr. Lazarus, as he groped about for his cigar under the desk after his visitor had flung out of the room. "Persuasion and argument won't do, that's certain. I must try the other plan—'the same way another way,' as the cookery books say:"

* * * * * *

Three months and a week had elapsed since the foregoing conversation, and Captain Spencer Alwyn was doggedly prepared to meet the social ruin which stared him in the face. He had failed to come to any arrangement with Mr. Lazarus; in fact, he had never seen him since the interview above described. He had been disappointed about the staff appointment which he had hoped for, and no miracle had occurred to relieve him from his embarrassments. His fatal acceptance had been presented for payment with formalities which showed that Mr. Lazarus meant mischief. The next knock at the door would probably come from the hand which bore the inevitable writ.

Spencer Alwyn endeavored to thrust from his mind as much as possible all thought of the girl he loved. He preferred to hug his pride, and to keep his eyes resolutely fixed upon his fetish honor, which seemed so bright and dazzling that it, no doubt, blinded him a little. But the contemplation of it relieved the bitterness of his present position, and he felt that he was going forth into the world like a true knight in immaculate armor, *sans reproche*.

Seated at breakfast one eventful morning, he was complacently contemplating the fact that, allowing for payment on account and deducting interest, his effects would realize enough to pay Mr. Lazarus a considerable dividend upon his debt, when the current of his ideas was abruptly turned by the sight of a well-known handwriting upon an envelope which his servant handed to him.

It was a letter from Constance Manning. The young man turned pale as he opened it, and his hand trembled somewhat. He had seen very little of Constance for the last two years, having purposely avoided her, perhaps, if the truth were known, because he mistrusted his own strength of purpose. He started at perceiving that she addressed him by his Christian name, though they had so called one another from childhood. Yet, after the interval that had elapsed, the incident caused him strange emotion, and brought the color of his cheeks again.

All sentiments except those of surprise and alarm vanished, however, as he proceeded to read. The letter was very brief and somewhat incoherent; but it stated that the writer was in some great trouble, and implored him to come to her assistance without a moment's delay. Within an hour Spencer Alwyn was flying to her assistance as fast as an express train could carry him, wild with impatience, and full of generous sympathy.

Constance Manning lived on the estate which she had inherited, having for her companion and adviser an amiable old lady, who was excellently qualified to discharge her duties. Spencer Alwyn strove in vain to imagine the cause of her distress, or why she had sent for him of all people. His first question on reaching the lodge gates was to ask the porter if his mistress was well, and he was relieved to find that there seemed no cause for anxiety upon that score, neither had any apparent evil befallen her. And when Constance came forward to greet him at the entrance door he perceived no signs of emotion in her except a rising color and an unusual brightness in her eyes,

"It was very good of you to come, Spencer," said the girl, as they confronted one another in the first vacant apartment. "I knew I could rely upon you."

"Always!" said the young man, with such involuntary earnestness that he hastened to say quickly: "What was the cause of your letter?"

"This," said the girl, producing a document from her pocket.

"A writ!" exclaimed Spencer, upon unfolding it.

"Yes. A man came and handed it to me yesterday," said the girl, beginning to grow agitated.

"Don't fear!" said Spencer, excitedly. "There is nothing to be alarmed about. Whew! A large amount," he added. "What is this? You are being sued upon a bill!"

"Yes; what shall I do? What shall I do?" cried the girl, bursting into hysterical sobs.

"Good heavens! why; it is my bill; the bill I gave to Lazarus!" cried Spencer, aghast.

"Yes; Mr. Lazarus came down and saw me about three months ago," sobbed the girl. "He explained that you were in difficulties, but that if I wrote my name on the back of a slip of paper he had I could help you. So I wrote my name willingly, Spencer, willingly! and now the man told me yesterday that you had refused payment, and that is why he gave me that dreadful document."

"That scoundrel Lazarus!" cried Spencer Alwyn, beside himself with humiliation, rage and indignation. "He shall suffer for this! Constance, I knew nothing of it."

"I know, Spencer, Mr. Lazarus told me so," said the girl. "You will see that he is not bringing the action. It is a person I have never heard of."

"Pshaw! a trick of the trade! A friend!" said Spencer, unnaturally calm from pent-up emotion. "This action against you must be stopped; it is scandalous."

"It is not money that I mind, but think of the shame, Spencer! The writ says I must surrender to our sovereign lady the Queen. Fancy going to the Queen, and having to confess for love of you, Spencer, I—I——"

"Nonsense!" interrupted the young man, his sensitiveness taking alarm at the notion of the girl in her agitation uttering such expressions of sympathy for him. "If the worst comes to the worst, the money must be paid somehow."

"But I should have to apply to my trustees, Spencer; fancy confessing to them—to any one, in fact," cried the girl, with flaming cheeks.

"The shame and disgrace of the transaction will fall upon me, though, God knows, I am innocent of it!" exclaimed Spencer Alwyn, too much agitated by the humiliating consequences that he began to foresee to remark what seemed to be the girl's fixed purpose.

"What is to be done, then?" inquired Constance; growing suddenly calm. "I have had longer to think the matter over than you. Let me tell you my ideas. In the first place, it is not the least likely that either threats or persuasion will induce this person to abandon his action against me. Why should he? I signed my name voluntarily. I was glad, oh, so glad! to be of service to you, Spencer; and the man knows I can pay the money."

"It is disgracefully humiliating. Constance, you acted for the best, but I cannot thank you," cried Spencer Alwyn. "I see now that to avoid scandal there is nothing for it but to apply at once to your trustees. But what will they think of me?"

"You are innocent of the whole affair. But what will they think of me when they hear that voluntarily, of my own accord, I have done this?" The money is nothing, but the act shows ——"

"Your generous sympathy for a friend in distress," said Spencer Alwyn, rather hastily.

"No, Spencer; it would reveal my secret, which I prefer to confess to you, and to throw myself upon your mercy," said Constance, looking at him with steady eyes, though her cheeks were crimson. "Spencer, are you blind, or are you cruel? I believe you love me, and I was glad of a pretext to bring you to my side. Why do you keep away, Spencer? Spencer, you can relieve me from my embarrassment. If we were engaged to be married according to your uncle's wish I know that Mr. Lazarus's friend would wait for payment until afterward. And you know, Spencer, that all the money is by rights yours."

"My darling!" cried Spencer Alwyn, grasping her suddenly in his strong arms. If you only knew how I have suffered?"

* * * * * *

"The best of being in business," remarked Mr. Lazarus to his clerk some months later, while complacently indorsing a substantial check which he had received in exchange for Spencer Alwyn's acceptance, "is that one is able to do some good to one's fellow creatures. Look at the captain, now!"

FASHION NOTES.

—For the seaside there are some pretty novelties. Entire suits are made of jersey cloth, and are especially suitable for yachting and rowing. Bathing-suits show but few novelties. There are blouse suits, and those with knickerbockers and skirts that reach almost to the knees. The two-piece suits are usually preferred. One of the best and safest of all styles is that with the waist and drawers in one piece, and with a skirt to button on an outside belt. Sleeves are usually long. It is folly to burn and tan the arms and shoulders by exposure to the sun when the bather is quite as comfortable with a thickness of cloth over them. It is an affectation to dress elaborately for bathing. The suit should be as simple as possible and absolutely inconspicuous to be in accord with the most refined taste. Children's bathing suits are often made in a single piece after the manner of drawers-night-gowns, the waist and trousers being in one. Another way is a blouse with drawers buttoned on at the waist. Bathing hose with soles are furnished at all of the outfitting stores, also various sorts of head covering. The most practical and approved is either the cheap light straw hat or an oil-cloth cap. The latter should not, however, be depended on to keep the hair dry, as it will not do this without having the band so tight as to make a severe headache quite probable. A loose wrap is usually provided to wear on the way to and returning from the water. There are long jersey mitts provided to protect the hands and arms from exposure to the sun. They are comfortable and sensible. Some of the new pattern suits are particularly attractive. They are done in etching stitch in a variety of colors, very attractive, and not at all expensive considering the amount of work on them. Ginghams, zephyrs and chambrays are also embroidered in similar styles, and are among the most popular of summer suitings in cotton goods. There are many varieties of lawns that are fashionable and useful. Lawns are so inexpensive that they are, especially in the hands of the amateur dressmaker, among the most valuable of materials. A pretty dress can be made in a very short time; it reqires little or no trimming, will remain fresh for a long time, and, not counting the work, need not cost but three or four dollars at the outside. Really charming lawns may sometimes be bought for 5 cents per yard that will make very pretty, stylish and delightfully cool dresses. A plain skirt, some ample drapery simply hemmed, a plainly gathered or infant waist or a simple basque-cut may be made by the most inexperienced dressmaker and prove altogether satisfactory.

—Linen lawns are shown in almost endless variety, and are so cool, stylish and durable that all ladies of taste approve of them. Made up with lace or embroidery and trimmed with ribbons, they are especially suitable for afternoon wear in the country or at quiet watering places. Dresses for the more fashionable resorts grow more and more elegant and elaborate. There is practically no limit to the magnificence of some of the toilets except the limit of imagination and execution, both of which have been taxed to their utmost to produce the richest and most effective materials imaginable.

—The new chapeaux are all the rage just now. One is the Cigale, a low-crowned hat with broad brim, turned-up aureole fashion. A large cluster of flowers or loops of ribbon fasten up the brim in front a little to the left. The other is the Comtesse Sarah hat, with quite a low crown and the broad brim tilted in the shape of a pigeon-house, and shading the face. It is of fancy straw, and a mere trifle—a bow of ribbon, spray of flowers, or aigrette of feathers—is sufficient for trimming it.

—The new blouse basques are seen upon costumes made of rich, expensive fabrics, as well as upon simple toilets. These waists are a change from the old style blouse, being fitted more snugly, and often showing a seamed back ending in a very short postilion. The front, however, never extends below the belt-line, and the style is, therefore, unbecoming to short-waisted women.

—Open-work linen fabrics are extremely fashionable for summer toilets, and are very elegant when slightly draped over an under silk skirt. The prettiest of such open-work fabrics is the pale buff etamine, finely streaked with red, pink or heliotrope silk draped over silk of the color of the streak. A sash to match, loosely tied around the waist, gives more style to the toilet.

—The newest guimpes for low summer dresses are entirely of embroidery, with a little frill at the neck, and a deep cuff like that of the mutton-leg sleeves. The pointed or round corsage of dresses has embroidery set in a point down the front, with a gathered muslin "tucker" at the top and lapels of the embroidory over the shoulders. Puffed sleeves for such waists are bias, with a band of insertion.

—The new very deep beaded fringes, some of which are quite a yard in length, are draped across the entire fronts of handsome gowns, or arranged as panels at each side. They are also used to decorate the fronts of the graceful visites made in peplum style, the fringes reaching from the shoulder to the extreme edge of the long points.

HORSE NOTES.

—Patron got a record of 2.16 at Detroit.

—Maud S. trotted in 2.15¾ to wagon the other day.

—J. B. Thomas, 2.18½, has been retired for the season.

—The Dwyer Brothers may send Hanover to Saratoga.

—Orange Budd, record 2.21¼, is at home in Baltimore quite lame.

—There is to be a running meeting at Mystic Park, Boston, on September 5 to 10, inclusive.

—Lancaster, Lebanon, Hanover, Carlisle, York and Fredrick make a good circuit, and a very attractive programme of mixed races has been made up.

—There are now four trainers at the Gentlemen's Driving Course, viz., George Scattergood, James Green, Fritz Kaufman and Frank Rector.

—The Bard and Troubadour are to meet again on another track than Monmouth. The doubtful element in Troubadour is confined to his legs.

—John S. Campbell has purchased of Charles Noyes the chestnut filly Belle of Marion, 3 years, by Grenada—Belle of Nelson, by Hunter's Lexington.

—Western turfmen have about arrived at the conclusion that Jim Guest's Terra Cotta, by Harry O'Fallon, is the best 3-year-old in that section.

—Mr. Ed. Buckley purchased recently in New York city a ch. g. called King Henry, said to have pulled a road wagon over the Fleetwood track in 2.31.

—Captain William Williamson, of Mobile, Ala., has purchased from Ed. Wiley the 3-year-old colt Eight to Seven, by Enquirer, dam by Rebel, for $2200.

—There is some talk of a race between Lady Griswold, Lucine and Loretta, to road wagons, mile heats, three in five, over in Gentlemen's Driving Course.

—J. D. Morrisey, Denver, Col., lost on June 30, at Lexington, Ky., from the effects of castration, the gray colt Ten Fold, foaled 1885, by Ten Broeck, dam La Rieve by Lightning.

—The victory of Dry Monopole in the Mid-summer Handicap swells the amount of his earnings this year to nearly $16,000. Of eleven starts he has won six races, being four times second and once third.

—Crit Davis will have quite a string on the big circuit, consisting of Maud Messenger, 2.16½; Phil Thompson, 2.16½; Prince Wilkes, 2.20½; Lizzie Wilkes, 2.22½; Arthur, 2.16½, and the stallion Willmore.

—There is probability of another match race between Dan and St. Louis, the latter having recently shown half a mile in 1.12½ and a full mile in 2.31½. In the match race, which Dan won, the fastest time was 2.33½.

—A telegram from Mobile states that J. B. Haggin has been negotiating with Miss Jennie Cottrill for the lease of the old Magnolia track. The California turfman contemplates wintering a lot of his racers at the Gulf City.

—There are 120 entries to the Cleveland meeting that will commence next week. Patron or Clingstone and Harry Wilkes will probably be the attractions in a special race to beat the pacing record, a pacing match and races with women riders.

—The brood mare Mambrino Girl, by Mambrino Time, died on July 6 of blood poisoning. Her owner, Mr. George E. Anderson, of Danville, Ky., named her colt, by Messenger Chief, foaled on May 10, Orphan Boy, on account of the death of the dam.

—The stallion Glen Miller, 2.18, took part in the free-for-all race at Peoria, Ill., on Jely 15. After the race he was given ice-water by his attendant which produced congestion, and the horse died on the following day. Glen Miller was owned by F. E. Fay, and was valued at $15,000.

—The American Derby apparently "cooked the goose" of C. H. Todd, as he has been of no account since. In the Derby with 118 pounds up, he covered the mile and a-half in 2.36½. In the Great Western Handicap, with only 107 pounds up, he came in last, the time made having been 2.37½.

—The recent Washington Park (Chicago), running meeting was the most successful in every particular in the history of the organization. "Lucky" Baldwin heads the list of winners with a total of $21,525 to his credit. Last year his winnings at Chicago were a little over $28,000. Next to Baldwin comes D. J. McCarthy, whose colt (C. H. Todd) won the American Derby, worth $14,000; Haggin is third, with a little over $10,000; Guest, $9500; Waldo, $6000; Corrigan, $5000; Chinn & Hankins $3300; Dan Honig, $3170.

—The Attorney General of Illinois has decided that the law passed by the late Legislature in relation to pool-selling and book making on Fair grounds does not authorize or legalize pool-selling. The provisions of the act, he says, are excluded from application to inclosures of Fair or race-track associations, incorporated under the laws of the State, during the time of the meeting of the association. He further states that if pool-selling be permitted on a Fair ground it will be considered a gambling device, and that such societies, in his opinion, would not be entitled to the $100 provided by law or agricultural societies.

—The Dwyer Brothers have bought from Messrs. E. V. Snediker & Co., the bay colt Kingston, 3 years old, by Spendthrift, dam imported Kapanga, paying $21,500 for him. This adds to the Brooklyn stable another real good horse, for however easily Hanover seemed to defeat him in the Swift and Tidal Stakes, both races were fast and good ones, and Kingston was at Hanover's side until he quit, evidently from want of condition. Kingston is not very heavily engaged. He is in the rich Omnibus Stakes and Barnegat Stakes at Monmouth Park, each 1½ miles. He is also in the September Stakes, to be run at the autumn meeting at Sheepshead Bay, 1½ miles.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r

Centre Hall, Pa., August 3, 1887.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTION AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular places of holding the general election for their district, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1887,

to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention; under the rules the election will open at 2 o'clock, p. m., and close at 6 p. m.

The delegates chosen at the above time will meet in the Court House, Bellefonte, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1887,

at 2 p. m., to name one candidate for Associate Judge, one candidate for County Treasurer, one candidate for Sheriff, one candidate for Register, one candidate for Recorder, two candidates for County Commissioner, two candidates for County Auditors, and to elect four delegates to the State Convention for 1888, Chairman County Committee, and to transact such other business as the interest of the party may require.

The number of delegates to which each district is entitled is as follows:

Bellefonte, N W	2	Haines E P	2
" S W	3	" W P	2
" W W	1	Half Moon	1
Howard Boro	1	Harris	2
Milesburg Boro	1	Howard	1
Millheim Boro	2	Huston	1
Centre Hall Boro	1	Liberty	1
Philipsburg 1st W	1	Marion	2
" 2d W	2	Miles	5
" 3d W	1	Patton	2
Unionville Boro	1	Penn	4
Benner	3	Potter N P	2
Boggs N P	1	" S P	4
" W P	2	Rush S P	2
" E P	1	" N P	3
Burnside	1	Snow Shoe W P	1
College	2	" E P	2
Curtin	1	Spring	5
Ferguson E P	3	Taylor	1
" W P	1	Walker	4
Gregg S P	5	Worth	2
" N P	1	Union	1
			87

FOR TOWNSHIPS ON THIS SIDE:

Millheim Boro A A Frank, Chairman; P T Musser, Jas C Smith.

Centre Hall Boro, D J Meyer, Chairman, D K Geiss, Chas Arney.

Benner Twp, Thos J Frazier, Chairman; Daniel Heckman, Henry N Hoy.

College Twp, John I Williams, chairman; A G Moore, Emanuel Peters.

Ferguson Twp, E P, Henry Krebs, Chairman; Simon McCormick, Henry Myers.

Ferguson Twp, W P, Frank Bowersox, Chairman; Jas Calderwood, J H Miller.

Gregg Twp, S P, Hiram Grove, Chairman; G B Crawford, W A Krise.

Gregg Twp, N P, J C Rossman, Chairman, Israel Rachau, Benj Stover.

Haines Twp, E P, W E Keen, Chairman; J C Stover, Thomas Weaver.

Haines Twp, W P, G W Keister, Chairman; Clayton Whyle, Calvin Weaver.

Harris Twp, F E Wieland, Chairman; Jacob Weaver, Jr., Daniel Myers.

Penn Twp, W H Kreamer, Chairman; W F Smith, Jacob Sanders.

Potter Twp, N P, F A Foreman, Chairman, S D Gettig, W H Ott.

Potter Twp, S P, W W Royer, Chairman; J M Gilliland, W W Spangler.

Spring Twp, Wm Woods, Chairman; John Roush, Amos Garbrick.

Walker Twp, J H Beck, Chairman; S A Martin, Jacob Dunkle.

H. Y. STITZER, Secretary. JAS. A. McCLAIN, Chairman.

The coal tonnage of the Tyrone and Clearfield division, on last Wednesday amounted to 16,051 tons. This is said to be the largest shipment ever made in one day over that division.

Senator Frye never reqnires liquor refreshment when fishing, and is a strict temperance man, says an exchange. Well he must be a funny man that wants a "bite" and not a "drink."

The dairy cattle of the United States occupy 100,000,000 acres of pasture land, and annually yield $500,000,000 worth of dairy products, which include 1,350,000,000 pounds of butter and 6,500,000 pounds of cheese. The yield of our daries is more valuable than our wheat crop, and the capital engaged in their production amounts to $3,000,000,000—about five times as much as is investd in the entire banking interest of the country.

A gentleman who is well posted on all matters pertaining to Clinton county tobacco informs the Lock Haven *Express* that there is yet on hand unsold of last year's crop 4,000 cases, or 1,200,000 pounds. This, he says, is a low estimate, as but little of the '86 crop has been disposed of to dealers. This tobacco is now worth on the average eleven cents per pound, or $132,000. There is a slight boom in the tobacco market which will probably bring in buyers who will purchase the crop. Nearly all of the '86 crop was of fine q uality, well cured and free from hail cut, and is likely to be in demand soon. The growers are in need of the money their crops will bring them, and will hail with delight the presence of buyers, for whose coming they are waiting so patiently.

Since the imposition of internal taxes, which were first collected in 1863, the government has collected from this source, up until the 30th of June last, the enormous aggregate of $3,762,000,000. Of this vast sum $1,258,000,000 from fermented liquors, and $848,000,000 from tobacco. These are now the three principal sources of internal taxation. Last year $723,000 was collected from oleomargarine, a new tax. In the war period, and until 1869, there were other taxes, on incomes, etc., that yielded largely. The total collected from internal revenue in these 24 years is a thousand millions of dollars more than the highest notch the public debt reached in 1866, which was $2,773,000,000. In fact, the collections from liquor and tobacco alone come within $400,000,000 of that mighty aggregate. If the military operations of the war of the rebellion seem to the student of to-day to have been on a gigantic scale, no less were the financial operations, for to these internal taxes must be added the customs taxes and the bonded debt. These three sources represent where the money came from. It has been roughly estimated as aggregating five thousand millions of dollars.

THE MAYOR OF WILLIAMSPORT ARRESTED.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mayor Jones and the members of select and common councils, of this city, to answer the charge of neglecting for several years past to keep East Third street in proper repair. The street extends rom the crossing of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad to the city line. August Nast, a resident of the street named makes the complaint. The arrest has been threatened for some time.

Officers are amenable to the law for neglect of duty as well as for actions not warranted by law.

A discussion at Andover recently on Christian Union, in which Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Free Baptists, and Universalists and Unitarians were represented, proved to be quite interesting. The Congregational speaker urged the tearing down of the walls and fences of denominationalism; the Episcopalian was hopeful of the gradual coming together of all the families of the Church of Christ; the Methodist pronounced for strict adherence to essentials with liberty in non-essentials; Universalists, Unitarians and unsound Congregationalists could not come into the union he desired; the Baptist believed the time would come when Baptists would cease to make difficulty on ecclesiastical points; the Unitarian said there could be no Christian union without recognizing his sect and every sect; the Universalist believed union must come on the basis of Universalism; the Free Baptist was not afraid of denominationalism, union must be in the heart.

General Tuttle, the commander of the department of Iowa G. A. R., who has the unenviable distinction of being the first to object to receiving the president at the St. Louis encampment, has had his career pretty well ventilated, with the result of exposing to the public his unmitigated record of villiany. A shrewd knave would not have thrust himself into so conspicuous an attitude when there were so many reasons why it would be best for him to draw as little attention as possible in his own direction. But Tuttle appears to be in character of that composite stamp, made up half of rascality and the other half of conceit. He probably enjoys his present notoriety, notwithstanding it has been the means of exposing him to the country as a coarse swindler and rogue.

The long looked for statement of the affairs of the defunct wheat clique house of C. J. Kershaw & Co. was given to the public, and shows that their liabilites aggregate $1,800,000, their gross assests $1,760,000 including $1,500,000 due from Wilshire, Eckert & Co. and other Cincinnati parties of only $260,000.

LIST OF JURORS.

Following is the list of jurors drawn to serve at the next term of court, Monday, Aug. 29:

GRAND JURORS.

B. B. Fink, Taylor.
Henry B. Bartley, Bellefonte.
A. C. Moyer, Rush.
J. J. Kunes, Liberty.
Henry J. Tibbins, Marion.
Thomas M. Weaver, Spring.
William H. Baily, Ferguson.
D. H. Stover, Ferguson.
Daniel Daup, Potter.
Miles Campbell, Huston.
B. F. Leathers, Unionville.
J. C. Boal, Centre Hall.
L. M. Meyers, Spring.
James T. Stewart, Harris.
George Bower, Haines.
Joseph R. Bitner, Gregg.
J. W. Gunsallus, Liberty.
Charles Sayer, Marion.
Joseph Bruggar, Union.
William H. Poorman, Spring.
D. K. Tate, Bellefonte.
George Peters, Millheim.
R. A. Beck, Bellefonte.
P. F. Bottorf, Ferguson.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Albert Owen, Spring.
G. S. Keller, College.
G. H. Wister, Howard.
J. W. Miller, Harris.
W. S. Zeller, Bellefonte.
D. S. Kauffman, Millheim.
D. M. Wolf, Gregg.
John Hibler, Milesburg.
J. F. Schneck, Howard.
John Weaver, Taylor.
S. H. Diehl, Haines.
Samuel Dunlap, Rush.
Oscar Adams, Philipsburg.
G. E. Parker, "
W. H. Stiver, Potter.
Ed. Shannon, Burnside.
H. C. Williams, Philipsburg.
Wm. Aikley, Spring.
John B. Long, Rush.
Jacob Fletcher, Howard.
John Donavan, Rush.
John Noll, Bellefonte.
John S. Yeager, Snow Shoe.
Hiram Thompson, College.
H. A. Mingle, Haines.
Robert Henderson, Marion.
John B. Haris, Walker.
J. W. Campbell, Ferguson.
Agnew Sellers, Patton.
Hon. John Irwin, Bellefonte.
C. B. Houser, College.
Wm. Straub, Spring.
A. V. Hoyt, Philipsburg.
John Miller, Jr., Rush.
John Woomer, Boggs.
Thomas Gray, College.
David C. Hall, Union.
Z. S. Welsh, Curtin.
Reuben Harter, Penn.
Daniel Condo, Marion.
Wm. Lewis, Worth.
Henry Philips, Haines.
Samuel Cross, Philipsburg.
S. J. Herring, Gregg.
John J. Musser, Spring.
John G. Hess, Ferguson.
Robert Matley, Rush.
R. T. Comley, Union.

NEW BRIEF, AND TO THE POINT

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE WANT FOOD.

The American Board of Commissioners for foreign Missions received a cablegram from the treasurer of the famine relief fund at Constantinople, saying: "Five thousand people at Adana have nothing to eat. Number increasing. Other towns ask help." Adana is the centre of the Cilician plain, ordinarily so fertile, but this year absolutely barren on account of drought. A little over $4,000 has already been contributed in this country for the relief of the starving people.

GOOD RESULTS IN EVERY CASE.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs: had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used t in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery.

Trial Bottles free at all Drug Stores.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that John D. Decker, of Potter township, is a candidate for commissioner, subject to Republican usages.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that S. F. Kline of Howard, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. F. Krebs of Pine Grove Mills, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Joshua T. Potter, of north precinct Potter, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Jacob Eisenhuth, of Millheim, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that James Kimport, of Harris township, is a cannidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that George W. Spangler, of south precinct Potter, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Joseph Smith, of Penn Hall, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic usages.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that A. Ocker, of Miles, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democrtic usages

We are authorized to announce that Oscar Holt, of Burnside township, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Joseph L. Neff, of Boggs township is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Josiah Hoy, of Marion, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. Adam Hasel, of Spring township, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. P. Condo, of Spring Mills, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John Q. Miles, of Martha Furnace, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that W. A. Ishler, of Benner township, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic usages.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that John Grove, of Gregg, is a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that G. L. Goodhart, of Potter, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Jacob Emerick, of Penn township, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that A. J. Griest of Fleming, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that J. P. Shope of Milesburg, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John M. Furey, of Pleasant Gap, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Michael S. Feidler, of Haines township, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Joseph Gates, of Ferguson twp., is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to Democratic usages.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce that John S. Gray, of Philipsburg, is a candidate for Recorder, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that A. Sternberg, of Bellefonte, is a candidate for Recorder, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that W. Galer Morrison, of Port Matilda, is a candidate for Recorder, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that D. L. Zerby, of Millheim, is a candidate for Recorder, subject to Democratic usages.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that John A. Rupp, of College twp., is a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that G. W. Rumberger, of Unionville, is a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Miles township, is a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic usages.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce that John Rishel, of Centre Hall, is a candidate for Associate Judge subject to Democratic usages.

SCHROYER'S

CARPET STORE,

Bishop street, Bellefonte, Pa.

They must be selling Carpets at very low prices, as they have so many callers who, after examining their large stock, buy some of them before leaving.

A full line of goods is kept, from the cheapest to the best, consisting of Ingrains, extra Supers, Tapestry, Brussels Body Brussels, Velvet Brussels and Moquettes.

I also keep a full line of Window Curtains and Fixtures, Rugs, Ottomans, and House Furnishing Goods generally.

The best and most complete assortment of goods to be found this side of Philadelphia, may be found at my store.

Carpets cut and made ready to put down. Floor Linen, Ruggets &c. Goods offered to the public are just as represented.

HARRY SCHROYER.

Store No. 8, Bishop Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Larger Than Ever!

FURNITURE EMPORIUM OF

W. R. CAMP, Bishop Street, Bellefonte, Pa,

Is now more complete than ever. Endless variety of

Chamber & Parlor Suits, Odd Pieces

I respectfully invite the people of Centre county to call and examine. In purchasing these goods I have taken great care in selection, and purchased the best for the money. My prices are in strict conformity with reliable goods. Our Store Room is full and is worth seeing even if you do not buy. We have an attractive line of Parlor Suits—of all the fashionable styles. Chamber Suits are equally attractive. They are in Walnut, Ash and Cherry. Besides goods enumerated above we have everything that can be found in a first class Furniture Store. Come and see our Stock.

W. R. Camp, Bishop St,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

H. K. HICKS & BRO. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A,

—DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Oils, Paints,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

FREIGHT MUST BE LOADED AT BELLEFONTE BY 10 A. M.

EXPRESS ANY TIME UP TO TRAIN TIME. COME TO SEE US.

We have the largest stock at the lowest prices of any store in our line of business in Centre county. Now that you have a Railroad through the valley and Telephone Connection direct to our store, it will more than pay you to order from us. We guarantee prompt shipments and the lowest prices for the best goods. When you can save money you will certainly take advantage of this opportunity. H. K. Hicks & Bro.

Our postive terms are CASH Thirty days to responsible parties. THIRTY DAYS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

Remember the only agency for the SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS.

Glass, Iron,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES
STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

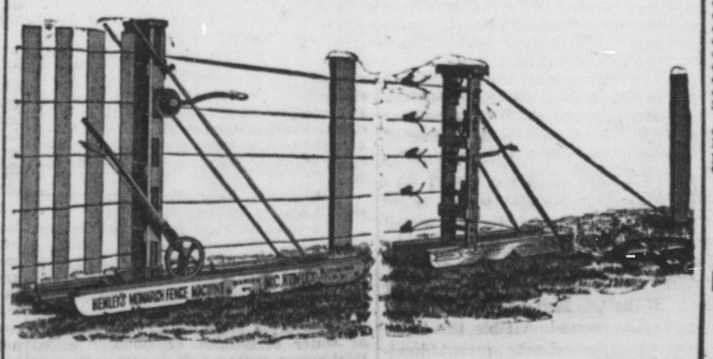
H. K. HICKS & BRO. aprly H. K. HICKS & BRO.

Read the "REPORTER"

$1.50 a Year.

THE IMPROVED

Henly Monarch Fence Machine



COMMON SENSE REASONS WHY THE IMPROVED
HENLY * MONARCH * FENCE * MACHINE
IS THE BEST AND HAS NO EQUAL.

1 Because the wire is stretched the full length of the field before the weaving is commenced.
2 Because any sized wire can be used, and either 2, 3, 4, or 5 double strands can be used, weaving all with equal facility.
3 Because any size, length, or style of picket, or slat, or board, can be used, weaving fancy iron pickets equally well and solid.
4 Because it will make a fence over rough and uneven ground, or up and down hill alike, making as good a fence as on even, level ground; and the machine being adjustable, the pickets are all woven plumb.
5 Because the Monarch machine stretches the wire tighter, thus making the strongest and best wire and picket fence.
6 Because any one, man or boy, can operate it, and there are no parts to get out of order and repair.
7 Because it is made of the best materials, and, with proper care, will last a life-time.
8 Because the price is within the reach of every farmer.
9 Because it is the only machine that forces the slat or picket firmly against the wire, thus securing the slat in such a solid and and permanent manner that it cannot be pulled out, and breakage is impossible.
10 Because the fence made by this machine will turn all kinds of stock, and is much stronger than any barb wire fence, and completely obviates all danger of injury to stock.
11 Because by weaving past the post, and fastening the wire strands to the posts with staples, and not nailing the slats to posts, thus keeping the wood parts from coming in contact with each other, it will not hold the moisture or rot. This is a very important matter, as all boards in board fences soon rot off at post, and occasion continued expense for repair.
12 Because all kinds of old material can be used for making new fence.
13 Because it makes the handsomest, best, strongest, and most durable fence, and is the only first-class, practical fence machine in the world.

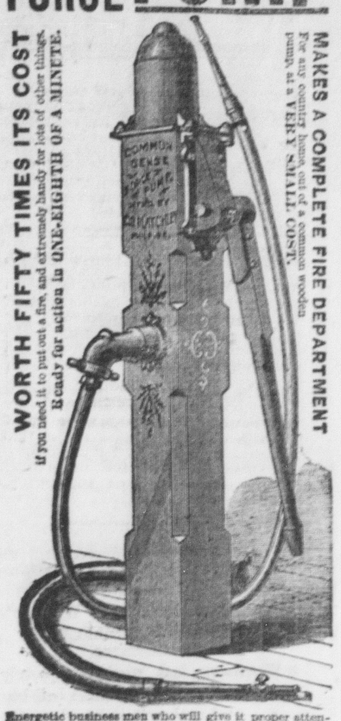
For prices of machines, fence material, or territory, address,

SHIRES & KENNEDY,
Manufacturers Agents for Pennsylvania and New York. CENTRE HALL, Pa.

THE COMMON SENSE
LIFT AND FORCE PUMP

WORTH FIFTY TIMES ITS COST
If you need it to put out a fire, and extremely handy for lots of other things. Ready for action in ONE-EIGHTH OF A MINUTE.

MAKES A COMPLETE FIRE DEPARTMENT
For any country home out of a common wooden pump, at a VERY SMALL COST.



Energetic business men who will give it proper attention, are wanted to handle this pump in every town in Pa., N. J., Md., Del., Va., and N. C., and will be accorded control of suitable territory not already occupied

CHARLES G. BLATCHLEY
MANUFACTURER of all sizes and styles of WOOD PUMPS.
Office: 25 N. E. City Hall Square, Opp. Broad St. Station P. R. R. Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelph7 and Erie Division)—on and after Jan. 30, 188

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 25	p	m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 30	a	m
"	"	Montandon	5 56	a	m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10	a	m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35	a	m
"	"	Lock Haven	7 58	a	m
"	"	Renovo	8 50	a	m
"	arr at	Erie	4 00	p	m
NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a	m
"	"	Harrisburg	8 10	a	m
"	"	Montandon	10 12	a	m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10	a	m
"	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10	p	m
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia	7 40	a	m
"	"	Harrisburg	11 25	a	m
"	"	Montandon	1 14	a	m
"	arr at	Williamsport	2 15	p	m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 30	p	m
"	"	Renovo	4 30	p	m
"	"	Kane	8 35	p	m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50	p	m
"	"	Harrisburg	5 45	p	m
"	"	Montandon	5 54	p	m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10	p	m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 02	p	m
"	arr at	Renovo	9 00	p	m
		(Sunday Train.			
SUNDAY MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a	m
"	"	Harrisburg	7 40	a	m
"	"	Montandon	9 37	a	m
"	"	Williamsport	10 40	a	m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 35	a	m
"	arrives	Renovo	12 30	p	m

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven	7 05	a	m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35	a	m
"	"	Williamsport	8 15	a	m
"	"	Montandon	9 17	a	m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30	a	m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 15	p	m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6 25	a	m
"	"	Renovo	10 20	a	m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15	a	m
"	"	Williamsport	12 20	p	m
"	"	Montandon	1 22	p	m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	5 13	p	m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50	p	m
RENOVO ACN	leaves	Renovo	4 05	p	m
"	"	Lock Haven	5 05	p	m
"	"	Williamsport	6 20	p	m
"	"	Montandon	7 25	p	m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30	p	m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25	a	m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	2 45	p	m
"	"	Renovo	11 00	p	m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 58	p	m
"	"	Williamsport	1 25	a	m
"	"	Montandon	2 27	a	m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30	a	m
"	"	Philadelphia	8 25	a	m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 06	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35
1 48		6 15	Biehl	8 51		5 22
1 56		6 22	Vicksburg	8 45		5 15
2 09		6 33	Mifflinburg	8 33		5 03
2 27		6 48	Millmont	8 18		4 43
2 37		7 00	Laurelton	8 10		4 30
3 17		7 35	Paddy Mountain	7 35		3 48
3 30		7 45	Coburn	7 23		3 30
3 40		7 56	Zerby	7 15		3 23
3 50		8 10	Rising Spring	7 06		3 15
4 00		8 19	Penn Cave	6 58		3 07
4 07		8 27	Centre Hall	6 50		3 00
4 12		8 34	Gregg	6 43		2 53
4 23		8 45	Linden Hall	6 36		2 45
4 27		8 52	Oak Hall	6 30		2 37
4 30		8 56	Lemont	6 25		2 31
4 36		9 03	Dale Summit	6 20		2 25
4 45		9 14	Pleasant Gap	6 09		2 12
4 51		9 19	Axemann	6 04		2 05
5 55		9 25	Bellefonte	6 00		2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

THE

Keystone Mutual Benefit Association.

—OF—

—ALLENTOWN, PA.—

Offers the cheapest and best

—LIFE INSURANCE,—

In amounts from $500 to $8000.

—O—

AGENTS WANTED.

Send for Circulars. Address as above

24 febtm

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

Address A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

WANTED Agents in every City and Town to sell this new book.

AND HOW TO USE THEM.
BY
ALFRED H. GUERNSEY, Ph.D.
ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED.
The Pictures contained in this book could not be reproduced for less than $12,000.00.

This is proving a most fascinating book to the public. In it is examined everything that in any way affects the problem of life, or sets conditions upon success in any part of our country, or upon any Business or Profession. Young men and women beginning life will find the book of great value, and it infuses fresh life into older persons. There never has been in the history of literature a book published with the scope and objects of this work, so the agent will have no competition whatever. The book receives the unqualified praise of every one who examines it.

☞ A Grand Book for Canvassers ☜ because 1-2 the Population of the U. S. are not satisfied with their present condition; nearly all can be benefited in their present calling by the additional light which will be thrown upon it by reading this book; it will be seen at a glance what a *vast field* there is for this work. *It sells at sight to all.* Men and women agents can make from $100 to $200 a month easily. ☞ We give *instructions* so **Any Person** with this book can become a *most successful Agent.* ☜ *Distance is no hindrance,* as we give **Special Terms,** and **Pay Freight Charges.** Remember, we give you the *exclusive* sale of this book in territory assigned you. Write for our large elegantly illustrated Circulars, containing full particulars, *Special Terms,* etc., sent free to all. Address immediately.

O. WINTER & CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

NOTICE.

All unpaid coal accounts on the books of W. H. Bartholomew, not paid on or before July 1, 1887, will be left for collection. R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.
Centre Hall, 5-18, 2m.

NEW STORE.

Mr. Wm. Shirk announces to the public that he has opened up his new store and hereafter will keep a full line of confectionery, candies, cakes, crackers, nuts, tropical fruits, etc., ice cream parlors open every Saturday. Meat market attached—keeps and sells none but the best of beef. Give him a call. 11may6m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

HARPER & KREAMER

Centre Hall,

Have just opened in one of the Largest and Best Rooms in the Valley,

—A COMPLETE STOCK OF—

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, DRESS GOODS
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,

HARDWABE,
OILS AND PAINTS
GLASSWARE, QUENNSWARE,
GROCERIES.
COFFEES, SUGARS, TEAS, FISH

SALT, TOBACCO, SEGARS,

EVERYTHING
KEPT IN A WELL REGULATED STORE.

ALL NEW GOODS.

We offer bargains unsurpassed in this COUNTY.

COME AND SEE US.

All kinds of Produce taken and Highest Market Prices Paid.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

GUNS.

Double B. L. Shot Guns	$ 9 00
" " " " Twist	11 00
" " " " " and Pistol Grip	13 00

Double B. L. Shot Guns, Top Snap, Double bolt, Twist Barrels, Rebounding Locks, Extension Rib, Pistol Grip, Patent Fore-end, Solid Plungers, Matted Rib, Ornamented Rubber Butt, left barrel Choke bored, 10, 12 and 16 gauage..... 20 50

Little Breech-loading Squirrel Rifles from $4 00 to $7 00.

I am now able to sell guns as cheaply as anyone in America, and will meet any competitor's price.

The Hunting Public is respectfully requested to call and examine my stock, which is now arriving.

—O—

AGENT FOR VAN CAMPEN'S COMPOUND, (DYNAMITE.)
THEODORE DESCHNER,
Bellefonte, Pa
Great Central Gun Works.

JOB WORK.

Having added to our stock of material we are ready to do poster work, at low rates; Sale bills, large ½ sheet $1.25; and ¼ sheet, $1.00. All poster work in same proportion. Envelopes at $1.75 per 1000 Bill heads and statements $1.75 per 1000. Cash to accompany order.

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

No. 317 & 319 *Arch Street, Philadelphia;*

Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited
JOS. M. FEGER, Propritor.

A GRAVEYARD UNDER WATER.

How the Missouri Plowed Through and Covered Up a City of the Dead.

OMAHA, Aug. 1.—The approaching completion of the new Union Pacific bridge calls to mind the fact that the turbid waters of the Missouri are gleefully flowing over nearly two hundred graves, unknown, unmarked, and unhonored. Resting peacefully in the sand, the bones are gradually crumbling into dust, and unless Gabriel's trumpet is blown unusually loud at Omaha there they will remain forever. Two hundred graves at the bed of a great river is unusual, but 300 graves of unknown men, all dying of the same disease, is a circumstance almost unparalled. Nature is responsible for their being under fifty feet of water, and the art of bridge building is the cause of their being there at all.

In 1869 the first bridge across the Missouri, between Council Bluffs and Omaha, was begun. At that time Omaha had a population of 4,000 one day, 7,000 the next, or vice versa. It was the half-way house of the continent—a sort of one-day-to-look-around-in place. Men on their way to the Pacific coast who had, by some of the multifarious ways of spending money, exhausted their capital, stopped in Omaha to replenish. In the vernacular of the time, they were after "grub stakes." Many of them came from good families in the east, but Brown, Smith, or Jones were as good names as were De Vere or Howard, and less likely to cause trouble in the future. Labor, skilled and unskilled, was at a premium, and in no place were wages so high as in the caisons of the Union Pacific bridge under the bed of the Missouri river. People who had been in Omaha any length of time had some hesitation about working in the caisons. They had seen men descend the ladder in the full bloom of health, and had been scarcely able to recognize them as they came up after a few hours' labor, with their backs in the form of a tightly strung bow, their limbs partially paralyzed, and their pulses throbbing at the rate of 100 a minute. Big pay afforded no inducement to them to subject their mortal frames to the pressure of several atmospheres in order to fall down in a faint, with blood streaming from their noses and ears, and be carried away to die. Strangers, however—and nearly every one in Omaha was a stranger—had not received such object essons. They had never heard of the dread caisson disease, and the subterranean work had no terrors for them. The engineers in charge of the work did not conceal the danger that they were undergoing, but they laughed at it.

Enter Smith, Jones or Robinson. He is taken into a receiving vault, where the pressure of the air is gradually increased till it equals that of the atmosphere in the sepulphire where the work is done. The uncomfortable feeling gradually wears away, and he works with pick and shovel for an hour, perhaps, without feeling any ill effects. Suddenly his spinal cord seems to snap and his head droops until it is nearly on a level with his loins. His blood, feeling like moulten iron, courses through his veins with meteoric swiftness, and his skull seems too small to contain his brain. He is removed from the sepulchre and taken to the hospital. If he recovers he is a cripple for life. If not, he is buried in the sand on the sloping bank of the river, and a shingle marked Jones, Smith or Robinson, as the case may be, is stuck at the head of the grave. A portion of the machinery of the bridge has given out. That is all. Lives are cheap, and other pistons and levers take the place.

It was the intention of the Union Pacific officials to mark the graves in an appropriate manner—in fact, to have a private cemetery of their own. The river gods were not consulted, however, and the Missouri one day took a notion to change its course. With a fixidity of purpose worthy of emulation its three parts of mud to one of water, suddenly swerved and submerged the grass, taking the headstones down to Kansas City, where they doubtless served to shingle houses for the early settlers, and destroying all marks of identity.

The names of the men now buried in the Missouri can never be known. Back in the east, among their own families, their names have become merely a recollection of days gone by.

Pardons by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The president has granted pardons in the following cases: William R. Andrews, eastern district of Arkansas; Omega Chaffin, western district of Virginia; Joseph M. Nunn, western district of Virginia, and Frank Ferguson, district of Colorado. Applications for pardons were denied in the cases of James Worden, District of Columbia, and Joseph E. Brown, eastern district of Arkansas. The sentence in the case of Alex Dougherty, northern district of Georgia, was commuted to two years.

Dying for Lack of Food.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The American board of commissioners for foreign missions received a cablegram to-day from the treasurer of the famine relief fund at Constantinople, saying: "Fifty thousand persons at Adana have nothing to eat, and the number is increasing. Other towns ask for help." Adana is the centre of the Cilician plain, ordinarialy so fertile, but this year absolutely barren on account of the drouth. A little over $4,000 has already been contributed in this county for the relief of the starving people.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Money on Call at 4½ per cent.

		Closing Yesterday.	Closing To-day.
4½s,	1891, reg.	109¼	109¼
4½,	1891, con.	109¼	109¼
4s,	1907, reg.	127¾	127¾
4s,	1907, con.	127¾	127¾

Three o'clock.—The market failed to hold even its fractional rally from the lowest figures of the heavy break, and sold off again under heavy pressure of stocks.

STOCK MARKET.
CLOSING PRICES.

	Closing Yesterday	Closing To-day.
Canadian Pacific	57½	57
Chicago, Bur. & Q.	142½	140
Central Pacific	37	35⅜
Del. & Hudson	101½	100½
Del. Lack. & W.	131½	128¾
Erie	30¾	29¾
Erie pref	—	68
Lake Shore	93½	92½
Louis. & Nash.	61¾	60½
Michigan Central	84½	83½
Missouri Pacific	100¼	98½
N. Y. & New Eng.	146¼	43¾
N. J. Central	177½	75½
N. Y. Cent. & Hud.	08½	107½
Northwestern	15	112¾
Oregon Navigation	97	95
Pacific Mail	41	30¾
Reading	53½	129
Rock Island	130	129½
St. Paul	84¾	81½
Union Pacific	55	55¾
West. Union Tel.	74½	72¾

PRODUCE MARKET

	July	Aug	Sept
Wheat	79¼	79¼	80¾
Corn	—	45½	46¾
Oats	31¼	31	31

MERCHANTILE EXCHANGE.

Butter—Market steady. Creamery—Eastern 20a23c.; Western 20a22c.; Dairy—Imitation. 15a17c.; eastern, half-firkin tubs, 18a20c.; western, 14a16c. Factory—Fresh, 13a14½c.; low grades, 7a8c.

HE HAS SAFELY ARRIVED

Boodler M'Garigle Arrives in Canada Almost in Sight of the Detectives.

SARNIA, Ont., Aug. 1.—Boodler McGarigle of Chicago landed here yesterday morning from the schooner Ed Blake. The Blake and Marsh were in the same tow, and while in American waters the tug Oriole, with Chicago detectives on board, steamed up to the Marsh, apparently with the intention of having them drop the Blake's tow line. After a short conversation the Blake's tow line was let go, but at the same instant a yawl left the schooner with McGarigle and quickly rowed for the Canada side, landing at Point Edward.

McGarigle at once drove to Courtright, twelve miles down the river, ostensibly to catch a boat. He was, however, driven back, and is now here. It is believed that he is nervous over his safety in Canada, as he keeps away from the river, apparently fearing attempts at kidnapping.

CHICAGO, Aug., 1.—Now that the convicted boodler McGarigle has safely reached Canadian shores, speculation has turned to the question of how, if at all, his return may be brought about. His extradition on the charge on which he was convicted is, of course, out of the question. It has been suggested, however, that out of some of his "crooked" work on various county bills, estimates, &c., a case of forgery might be made. This would bring the matter under the provision of the treaty. States Attorney Grinnell was unable to say to-day whether the matter would bear that construction or not, but thought the point well worth looking into.

"Another question which has been asked me," continued he, "also suggested a rather important train of thought. It may turn out upon investigation that there is more involved in McGarigle's supposed escape by the schooner Blake than a mere question of the extradition treaty. The Blake was owned in part by a Canadian and in part by an American citizen. The schooner itself was plying between two friendly countries, and it striks me that in such an outrageous breach of the comity of nations the Federal government might very well take a hand. I am not up in international or admiralty law well enough to express a positive opinion, but it's a good question for Sheriff Matson and his lawyers to settle."

It is said that the sheriff has asked Gov. Oglesby to communicate with the authorities at Washington and see if they will not take some action toward securing the return of the escaped convict.

Despatches from Port Edward say McGarigle looks bronzed after his trip on the lakes. He is apparently nervous as to his safety here, but the chief of police says he has no authority to arrest him. The detectives have arranged for communication all night between Port Edward and Port Huron, in the hopes of being able to get him over the river, but McGarigle keeps away from the river, and has been walking about some of the back streets. About 7 o'clock he hunted up a dry goods merchant to purchase a new hat. He is fairly well dressed.

RECORDS OF THE BALL CLUBS.

New York Still in Fourth Place—Detroit's Lead Increased.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Detroit's hold on first place has been slightly strengthened by the past week's work. It now leads Chicago by three games won and 84 per cent. New York leads Boston by one game won, but having played four games and lost three more than Boston, still remains in fourth place. The Giants had an excellent opportunity to win and better their standing in the game at Detroit. With the score standing 8 to 7 in favor of Detroit Connor went to bat in the ninth inning and the first ball pitched for three bases. Gen. Tiernan and O'Rourke all went quickly out and the opportunity was lost. New York always was lame in taking advantage of opportunities. The record now stands as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent. Won.
Detroit	45	26	71	.634
Chicago	42	28	70	.600
Boston	40	30	70	.571
New York	41	33	74	.554
Philadelphia	37	36	73	.507
Washington	20	38	66	.434
Pittsburg	28	42	70	.500
Indianapolis	22	50	72	.308

In the American association Cincinnati has passed the Baltimore club in number of games won but has lost seven and played five more and therefore remains in third place. St. Louis played better ball last week than the week before and materially strengthened its hold on first place as will be seen by the following score:

	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent. Won.
St. Louis	57	21	78	.731
Baltimore	45	31	76	.592
Cincinnati	47	36	83	.566
Louisville	46	36	82	.562
Brooklyn	37	39	76	.487
Athletic	36	42	78	.462
Metropolitan	25	50	75	.333
Cleveland	16	50	78	.241

The close work between Newark and Buffalo for first place in the international league still continues with the points slightly in favor of the New Jersey boys. Scranton which started off so well, has dropped into last place and Wilkesbarre, although handicapped by Utica's bad record has begun to climb the ladder. Toronto, which at the outset boasted that it would win the pennant easily, gets no nearer the top. Following is the record:

	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per cent. Won.
Newark	39	21	60	.650
Buffalo	43	25	68	.632
Syracuse	34	24	58	.586
Rochester	35	27	63	.565
Toronto	32	26	58	.552
Hamilton	32	30	62	.516
Jersey City	29	30	59	.492
Binghamton	22	35	57	.386
Wilkesbarre	17	45	62	.274
Scranton	10	27	37	.270

All Kinds of Sports.

Bobby Matthews is again pitching for the Athletics.

George Gore is doing great work for the New Yorks.

Darby O'Brien would make a fine left fielder for the New Yorks.

The American association has tried enough umpires this season to form several clubs.

Dairymple will be made captain of the Pittsburgh club, and Carroll will play first base.

It is thought that Boyle, the St. Louis catcher, will soon be the greatest man behind the bat in the country.

The Cincinnati club manager can kick himself every time he thinks of what a fool he was for releasing Jones.

Hamilton has reinstated Pete Wood, its pitcher, and now it is rumored that the Metropolitans have offered $1,000 for him.

The Syracuse Stars have been occulted during the past week. Still they hang around in the vicinity of the leaders, and would step into the front rank if Buffalo or Newark faltered.

Jersey City is playing steadily, and keeps a fair percentage. Two of the best pitchers in the league, Shaw and Titcomb, are in this club, and good support may bring the Jerseys to the fore.

Binghamton has not decided to disband. The citizens are getting up hose company picnics and church sociables to raise funds to maintain the club. A $600 chattel mortgage has been filed against it.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Chester Munson and the ——— Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of July, 1887, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of August, being the 21th day of August, 1887, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 22th, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

And notice is further given that a special session of said court for the trial of special causes will be held commencing Monday, March 21st of which all persons interested are hereby notified.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 27th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1887, and the one hundred and twelfth year of the Independence of the United States.

W. MILES WALKER, Sheriff.

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,

White and red wheat, rye, shelled corn oats and barley wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mill—for which the highest market prices will be paid. Grain taken on storage tf

MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The 32d Session of Six Weeks, opens Monday evening, July 25th 1887, for the Teaching and Training of Young Ladies in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Address,
F. C. MOYER, Musical Director,
15j 3t Freeburgh, Pa.

DR. H. S. CLEMENS,

whose regular office is in Allentown, Pa. will visit Bellefonte one a month and Centre Hall every two months, for the purpose of examining and prescribing for patients. Will visit Bellefonte July, 12 & 13, 1887, from 6 p. m. Tuesday to 7 p. m. Wednesday; and Centre Hall on Thursday July, 14 Dr. Clemens is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, of 25 years experience, and practices largely by inhalations. Please send to office (Allentown, Pa.) for testimonials
22decly

TEACHERS EXAMINATIONS.

O——1887.——O

Philipsburg and Rush—Philipsburg, Tuesday,	Aug. 2
Taylor—Hannah, Wednesday,	" 3
Worth—Port Matilda, Thursday,	" 4
Huston—Julian, Friday,	" 5
Union and Unionville—Unionville, Saturday,	" 6
Walker—Hublersburg, Monday,	" 8
Burnside and Snow Shoe—Snow Shoe, Tuesday,	" 9
Liberty—Eagleville, Wednesday,	" 10
Marion—Jacksonville, Thursday,	" 11
Curtin and Howard—Howard, Friday,	" 12
Spring—Bellefonte, Saturday,	" 13
College—Lemont, Monday,	" 15
Boggs and Milesburg—Central City, Tuesday,	" 16
Benner—Knox's School House, Wednesday,	" 17
Patton—Stony Point, Thursday,	" 18
Half Moon—Stormstown, Friday,	" 19
Gregg—Spring Mills, Saturday,	" 20
Harris—Boalsburg, Wednesday,	" 24
Ferguson—Pine Grove, Thurs.	" 25
Potter—Centre Hall, Saturday,	" 27
Penn—Millheim, Monday,	" 29
Haines—Aaronsburg, Tuesday,	" 30
Miles—Rebersburg, Wednesday,	" 31

Examinations begin at 9 A. M.
Applicants must present testimonials of character from boards of directors.
No examination will be required in branches in which grades have reached 1 or 1¼.
D. M. WOLF, Co. Supt.

CAUTION NOTICE.—HAVING PURCHASED at Constable's Sale on July 5, 1887, the following personal property of J. A. Hoover: 1 cow, 1 spring wagon, and all the defendent's personal property, I will leave same in the possession of Mrs. J. A. Hoover, at my pleasure.
2mjul13 DANIEL DREIBLEBIS.
Pine Grove Mills, Pa.

CAUTION.—MY WIFE, ANNA, HAVING left my bed and board, without cause or provocation, all persons are hereby cautioned against selling her anything on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted by her.
H. M. LIMBERT,
july13 3 Gregg Twp.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for one of the largest, oldest-established, best-known Nurseries in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. Prices low. Geneva Nursery. Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N.Y.

NEW PLAINING MILL,

At Locust Grove, near Grove and Wolf's Saw Mill.

IRA BARGER,

has just opened a new and complete plaining mill at the above pla and is prepared to fill all orders for

SASH,—— ——DOORS,
——SIDING.——
MOULDING BRACKETS,

or anything else in his line. Rates as reasonable as elsewhere, and satisfaction guaranteed.

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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Watering the Sheep.

"We cannot, until all the flocks be gathered together, and they roll the stone from the well's mouth; then we water the sheep." Gen. 29 : 8.

A SCENE in Mesopotamia, beautifully pastoral. A well of water of great value in that region. The fields around about it white with three flocks of sheep lying down waiting for the watering. I hear their bleating coming on the bright air, and the laughter of young men and maidens indulging in rustic repartee. I look off, and I see other flocks of sheep coming. Meanwhile Jacob, a stranger, on the interesting errand of *looking for a wife*, comes to the well. A beautiful shepherdess comes to the same well. I see her approaching, followed by her father's flock of sheep. It was

A MEMORABLE MEETING.

Jacob married that shepherdess. The Bible account of it is: "Jacob kissed Rachel, and lifted up his voice and wept." It has always been a mystery to me what he found to cry about! But before that scene occurred, Jacob accosts the sheperds and asks them why they postpone the slaking of the thirst of these sheep, and why they did not immediately proceed to water them. The shepherds reply to the effect: "We are all good neighbors, and as a matter of courtesy we wait until all the sheep of the neighborhood come up. Besides that, this stone on the well's mouth is somewhat heavy, and several of us take hold of it and push it aside, and then the buckets and the troughs are filled, and the sheep are satisfied. We cannot, until all the flocks are gathered together and till they roll the stone from the well's mouth; then we water the sheep."

Oh, this is a thirsty world! Hot for the head, and blistering for the feet, and parching for the tongue.

THE WORLD'S GREAT WANT

is a cool, refreshing, satisfying draught. We wander around, and we find the cistern empty. Long and tedious drought has dried up the world's fountain, but nearly nineteen centuries ago, a shepherd, with crook in the shape of a cross, and feet cut to the bleeding, explored the desert passages of this world, and one day came across a well a thousand feet deep, bubbling and bright, and opalescent, and looked to the north, and the south, and the east, and the west, and cried out with a voice strong and musical, that rang through the ages: "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters!"

Now a great flock of sheep to-day gather around

THIS GOSPEL WELL.

There are a great many thirsty souls. I wonder why the flocks of all nations do not gather—why so many stay thirsty; and while I am wondering about it, my text breaks forth in the explanation, saying: "We cannot, until all the flocks be gathered together, and till they roll the stone from the well's mouth; then we water the sheep."

If a herd of swine come to a well they angrily jostle each other for the precedence; if a drove of cattle come to a well, they hook each other back from the water, but when a flock of sheep come, though a hundred of them shall be disappointed, they only express it by sad bleating; they come together peaceably. We want a great multitude to come around the Gospel well. I know there are those who do not like a crowd—they think a crowd is vulgar. If they are oppressed for room in church it makes them positively impatient and belligerent. We have had people permanently leave our church because so many other people come to it. Not so did these Oriental shepherds. They waited until all the flocks were gathered, and the more flocks that came the better they liked it. And so we ought to be anxious that

ALL THE PEOPLE SHOULD COME.

Go out into the highways and the hedges and compel them to come in. Go to the rich and tell them they are indigent without the Gospel of Jesus. Go to the poor and tell them the affluence there is in Christ. Go to the blind and tell them of the touch that gives eternal illumination. Go to the lame and tell them of the joy that will make the lame man leap like a hart. Gather all the sheep off of all the mountains. None so torn of the dogs, none so sick, none so worried, none so dying, as to be omitted. Why not gather a great flock? All Brooklyn in a flock; all New York in a flock; all London in a flock; all the world in a flock.

This well of the Gospel is deep enough to put out the burning thirst of the fourteen hundred million of the race. Do not let the Church, by a spirit of exclusiveness, keep the world out. Let down all the bars, swing

OPEN ALL THE GATES,

scatter all the invitations: "Whosoever will, let him come." Come, white and black. Come, red men of the forest. Come, Laplander, out of the snow. Come, Patagonian, out of the heat. Come in furs. Come panting under palm leaves. Come one. Come all. Come now. As at this well of Mesopotamia, Jacob and Rachel were betrothed, so this morning, at this well of salvation, Christ our Shepherd, will meet you coming up with your long flocks of cares and anxieties, and He will stretch out His hand in pledge of His affection, while all heaven will cry out: "Behold the bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet Him."

You notice that this well of Mesopotamia had a stone on it, which must be removed before the sheep could be watered; and I find on the well of salvation to-day

IMPEDIMENTS AND OBSTACLES

which must be removed, in order that you may obtain the refreshment and life of this Gospel. In your case the impediment is *pride of heart*. You cannot bear to come to so democratic a fountain; you do not want to come with so many others. It is as though you were thirsty and you were invited to slake your thirst at the town-pump, instead of sitting in a parlor sipping out of a chased chalice which has just been lifted from a silver salver. Not so many publicans and sinners. You want to get to heaven, but you must be in a special car, with your feet on a Turkish ottoman, and a band of music on board the train. You do not want to be in company with rustic Jacob and Rachel, and to be drinking out of the fountain where ten thousand sheep have been drinking before you. You will have to remove

THE OBSTACLE OF PRIDE,

or never find your way to the well. You will have to come as we came, willing to take the water of eternal life in any way, and at any hand, and in any kind of pitcher, crying out: "Oh, Lord Jesus, I am dying of thirst. Give me the water of eternal life, whether in trough or goblet; give me the water of life; I care not in what it comes to me." Away with all your hindrances of pride from the well's mouth.

Here is another man who is kept back from this water of life, by the stone of

AN OBDURATE HEART,

which lies over the mouth of the well. You have no more feeling upon this subject than if God had yet to do you the first kindness, or you had to do God the first wrong. Seated on His lap all these years, His everlasting arms sheltering you, where is your gratitude? Where is your morning and evening prayer? Where are your consecrated lives? I say to you, as Daniel said to Belshazzar: "The God in whose hand thy breath is, and all thy way, thou hast not glorified." If you treated anybody as badly as you have treated God, you would have made five hundred apologies—yea, your whole life would have been an apology. Three times a day you have been seated at God's table. Spring, summer, autumn and winter he has appropriately apparelled you. Your health from Him, your companion from Him, your children from Him, your home from Him, all the bright surroundings of your life from Him. O man, what dost thou with that hard heart?

CANST THOU NOT FEEL

one throb of gratitude toward the God that made you, and the Christ who came to redeem you, and the Holy Ghost who has, all these years, been importuning you? If you could sit down five minutes under the tree of a Saviour's martyrdom, and feel His life blood trickling on your forehead and cheek and hands, methinks you would get some appreciation of what you owe to a crucified Jesus.

"Heart of stone, relent, relent,
'Touched by Jesus' cross, subdued;
See His body, mangled, rent,
Covered with a gore of blood.
Sinful soul, what hast thou done?
Crucified the eternal Son!"

Jacob, with a good deal of tug and push, took the stone from the well's mouth, so that the flocks might be watered. And I would that this morning my word, blessed of God, might remove the hindrances to your getting up to the Gospel well. Yea, I take it for granted that the work is done, and now, like Oriental shepherds, I proceed to water the sheep. Come, all ye thirsty! You have

AN UNDEFINED LONGING

in your soul. You tried money-making; that did not satisfy you. You tried office under Government; that did not satisfy you. You tried pictures and sculptures; but works of art did not satisfy you. You are as much discontented with this life as *the celebrated French author*, who felt that he could not any longer endure the misfortunes of the world, and who said: "At four o'clock this afternoon I shall put an end to my own existence. Meanwhile, I must toil on up to that time for the sustenance of my family." And he wrote on his book until the clock struck four, when he folded up his manuscript and, by his own hand, concluded his earthly life.

There are men in this house who are perfectly discontented. Unhappy in the past, unhappy to-day, to be unhappy forever, unless you come to this Gospel well. This satisfies the soul with a high, deep, all-absorbing, and eternal satisfaction. It comes, and it offers the most unfortunate man so much of this world as is best for him, and throws all

HEAVEN INTO THE BARGAIN.

The wealth of Crœsus, and of all the Stewarts, and of all the Barings, and all the Rothchilds is only a poor, miserable shilling compared with the eternal fortunes that Christ offers you to-day. In the far East, there was a king who used once a year to get on a scales, while on the other side the scales were placed gold and silver and gems; indeed, enough were placed there to balance the king; then, at the close of the weighing, all those treasures were thrown among the populace. But Christ to-day steps on one side the scales, and on the other side are all the treasures of the universe, and He says "All are yours—all height, all depth, all length, all breadth, all eternity; all are yours." We don't appreciate the promises of the Gospel.

When an aged clergyman was dying—a man very eminent in the Church—a young theological student stood by his side, and the aged man looked up and said to him: "Can't you give me some comfort in my dying hour?" "No," said the young man; "I can't talk to you on this subject; you know all about it, and have known it so long." "Well," said the dying man, "just recite to me some promises." The young man thought a moment, and he came to this promise: "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin," and the old man clapped his hands, and in his dying moment said: "That's just the promise I have been waiting for. 'The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin.'" Oh, the warmth, the grandeur, the magnificence of the promises!

Come, also, to this Gospel well, all ye troubled. I do not suppose you have escaped. Compare your view of this life at fifteen years of age with what your view is of it at forty or sixty or seventy. What

A GREAT CONTRAST OF OPINION!

Were you right then, or are you right now? Two cups placed in your hands, the one a sweet cup, the other a sour cup. A cup of joy and a cup of grief. Which has been the nearest to being full, and out of which have you the more frequently partaken? What a different place Greenwood is from what it used to be? Once it was to you a grand City improvement, and you went out on the pleasure-excursion, and you ran laughingly up the mound, and you criticised in a light way the epitaph. But since the day when you heard the bell toll at the gate when you went in with the procession, it is a sad place, and there is a flood of rushing memories that suffuse the eye and overmaster the heart. Oh, you have had trouble, trouble, trouble. God only knows how much you have had. It is a wonder you have been able to live through it. It is a wonder your nervous system has not been shattered, and your brain has not reeled. Trouble, trouble.

If I could gather all the griefs, of all sorts, from this great audience, and could put them in one scroll, neither man nor angel could endure the recitation. Well, what do you want? Would you like to have your property back again? "No," you say, as a Christian man, "I was becoming arrogant, and I think that is why the Lord took it away. I don't want to have my property back." Well, would you have your departed friends back again? "No," you say, "I couldn't take the responsibility of bringing them from a tearless realm to a realm of tears. I couldn't do it." Well, then, what do you want? A thousand voices in the audience cry out: "Comfort.

GIVE US COMFORT!"

For that reason I have rolled away the stone from the well's mouth. Come, all ye wounded of the flock, pursued of the wolves, come to the fountain where the Lord's sick and bereft ones have come. "Ah," says some one, "you are not old enough to understand my sorrows. You have not been in the world as long as I have, and you can't talk to me about my misfortunes in the time of old age." Well, I may not have lived as long as you, but I have been a great deal among old people, and I know how they feel about their failing health, and about their departed friends, and about the loneliness that sometimes strikes through their souls. After two persons have lived together for forty or fifty years, and one of them is taken away, what desolation! I shall not forget the cry of the late Rev. Dr. De Witt, of New York, when he stood by the open grave of his beloved wife, and, after the obsequies had ended, he looked down into the open place and said: "Farewell, my honored, faithful and beloved wife. The bond that bound us is severed. Thou art in glory, and I am here on earth. We shall meet again. Farewell! Farewell!"

To lean on a prop for fifty years, and then have it break under you! There were only two years' difference between the death of my father and mother. After my mother's decease, my father used to go around as though looking for something; he would often get up from one room, without any seeming reason, and go to another room; and then he would take his cane and start out, and some one would say, "Father, where are you going?" and he would answer, "I don't know exactly where I am going." Always looking for something! Though he was a tender-hearted man, I never saw him cry but once, and that was at the burial of my mother. After sixty years' living together, it was hard to part. And there are aged people to-day who are feeling just such a pang as that. I want to tell them there is perfect enchantment in the promises of this Gospel; and I come to them and offer them my arm, or I take their arm and I bring them to the Gospel well. Sit down, father or mother, sit down. See if there is

ANYTHING AT THE WELL FOR YOU.

Come, David, the Psalmist, have you anything encouraging to offer them? "Yes," says the Psalmist, "They shall still bring forth fruit in old age: they shall be fat and flourishing, to show that the Lord is upright. He is my rock, and there is no unrighteousness in me." Come, Isaiah, have you anything to say out of your prophecies for these aged people? "Yes," says Isaiah, "Down to old age I am with thee, and to hoary hairs will I carry thee." Well, if the Lord is going to carry you, you ought not to worry much about your failing eyesight and failing limbs.

You get a little worried for fear some time you will come to want, do you? Your children and grandchildren sometimes speak a little sharp at you because of your ailments. The Lord will not speak sharp. Do you think you will come to want? Who do you think the Lord is? Are His granaries empty? Will He feed the raven and the rabbit and the lion in the desert, and forget you? Why, naturalists tell us that the porpoise will not forsake its wounded and sick mate. And do you suppose the Lord of heaven and earth has not as much sympathy as the fish of the sea? But you say, "I am so near worn out, and I am of no use to God any more." I think the Lord knows whether you are of any more use or not; if you were of no more use He would have taken you before this. Do you think God has forgotten you because He has taken care of you seventy or eighty years? He thinks more of you to-day than He ever did, because you think more of Him. May the God of Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, and Paul the aged, be your God forever.

But I gather all the promises to-day in a group, and I ask the shepherds to drive their flocks of lambs and sheep up to

THE SPARKLING SUPPLY.

"Behold, happy is the man whom God correcteth." "Though He cause grief, yet will He have compassion." "Many are the afflictions of the righteous, but the Lord delivereth him out of them all." "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." I am determined, this morning, that no one shall go out of this house uncomforted. Yonder is a timid and shrinking soul who seems to hide away from the consolations I am uttering, as a child with a sore hand hides away from the physician, lest he touch the wound too roughly, and the mother has to go and compel the little patient to come out and see the physician. So I come to your timid and shrinking soul to-day, and compel you to come out in the presence of the Divine Physician. He will not hurt you. He has been healing wounds for many years, and He will give you gentle and omnipotent medicament.

But people, when they have trouble, go anywhere rather than to God. De Quincey took opium to get rid of his troubles. Charles Lamb took to punch. Theodore Hook took to something stronger. Edwin Forrest took to theatrical dissipation. And men have run all around the earth, hoping in the quick transit to get away from their misfortunes. It has been a dead failure. There is only one well that can slake the thirst of an afflicted spirit, and that is the deep and inexhaustible well of the Gospel.

But some one says, in the audience: "Notwithstanding all you have said this morning, I find no alleviation for my troubles." Well, I am not through yet. I have left

THE MOST POTENT CONSIDERATION

for the last. I am going to soothe you with the thought of heaven. However talkative we may be, there will come a time when the stoutest and the most emphatic interrogation will evoke from us no answer. As soon as we have closed our lips for the final silence, no power on earth can break that taciturnity. But where, O Christian, will be your spirit? In a scene of infinite gladness. The spring morning of heaven saving its blossoms in the bright air. Victors fresh from battle showing their scars. The rain of earthly sorrow struck through with the rainbow of eternal joy. In one group God and angels and the redeemed—Paul and Silas, Latimer and Ridley, Isaiah and Jeremiah, Payson and John Milton, Gabriel and Michael, the archangel. Long line of choristers reaching across the hills. Seas of joy dashing to the white beach. Conquerors marching from gate to gate. You among them.

Oh, what a great flock God will gather around

THE CELESTIAL WELL.

No stone on the well's mouth, while the Shepherd waters the sheep. There Jacob will recognize Rachel, the shepherdess. And standing on one side of the well of eternal rapture, your children; and standing on the other side of eternal rapture, your Christian ancestry, you will be bounded on all sides by a joy so keen and grand that no other world has ever been permitted to experience it. Out of that one deep well of heaven, the Shepherd will dip reunion for the bereaved, wealth for the poor, health for the sick, rest for the weary. And then all the flock of the Lord's sheep will lie down in the green pastures, and world without end we will praise the Lord that on this summer Sabbath morning we were permitted to study the story of Jacob and Rachel at the well.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1887.

Jesus in Galilee.

LESSON TEXT.

(Matt. 4 : 17-25. Memory verses, 18-20.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the King in Zion.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion.*—Psa. 2 : 6.

LESSON TOPIC: *The King Zealously Benevolent.*

Lesson Outline: (1. The King Teaching, vs. 17, 23, m. c. 2. The King Leading, vs. 18-22, 25. 3. The King Blessing, vs. 23, 24.

GOLDEN TEXT: *The people which sat in darkness saw great light.*—Matt. 4 : 16.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Matt. 4 : 17-25. The King zealously benevolent.
T.—John 1 : 35-51. The King's first followers.
W.—Mark 1 : 14-20. The King's call.
T.—Matt. 22 : 1-14. The King's feast.
F.—Matt. 21 : 1-11. The King welcomed.
S.—Luke 4 : 14-30. The King rejected.
S.—Matt. 25 : 31-40. The King and the nations.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE KING TEACHING.

I. His Message of Warning:

Repent ye; for the kingdom of heaven is at hand (17).
Repent ye; for the kingdom of heaven is at hand (Matt. 3 : 2).
The kingdom of heaven is at hand (Matt. 10 : 7).
The kingdom of God is come nigh unto you (Luke 10 : 9).
Except ye repent, ye shall all....perish (Luke 13 : 3).

II. His Field of Toil:

Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching (23).
Jesus came into Galilee, preaching the gospel (Mark 1 : 14).
He was preaching in the synagogues of Galilee (Luke 4 : 44).
Remember how he spake unto you.... in Galilee (Luke 24 : 6).
Throughout all Judæa, beginning from Galilee (Acts 10 : 37).

III. His Message of Love:

Preaching the gospel of the kingdom (23).
Jesus went about preaching the gospel (Matt. 9 : 35).
Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel (Mark 16 : 15).
He anointed me to preach good tidings to the poor (Luke 4 : 18).
The gospel of the glory of Christ (2 Cor. 4 : 4).

1. "Began Jesus to preach." (1) The prince of preachers; (2) The perfection of preaching; (3) The grandest of results.
2. "Repent ye." (1) The duty commanded; (2) The means pre-supposed; (3) The necessity implied.
3. "Preaching the gospel of the kingdom." (1) The preacher's theme; (2) The preacher's field; (3) The preacher's power.

II. THE KING LEADING.

I. By Loving Calls:

Come ye after me (19).
Come unto me,....I will give you rest (Matt. 11 : 28).
Come to the marriage feast (Matt. 22 : 4).
Enter thou into the joy of thy lord (Matt. 25 : 21).
Come, ye blessed of my Father (Matt. 25 : 34).

II. From Worldly Associations:

They straightway left the boat and their father, and followed him (22).
Ye cannot serve God and mammon (Matt. 6 : 24).
Let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me (Matt. 16 : 24).
He....that renounceth not all,....he cannot be my disciple (Luke 14 : 33).
A friend of the world maketh himself an enemy of God (Jas. 4 : 4).

III. In Great Numbers.

There followed him great numbers (25).
There came unto him great multitudes (Matt. 15 : 30).
Thou seest the multitude thronging thee (Mark 5 : 31).
Master, the multitudes press thee and crush thee (Luke 8 : 45).
The many thousands of the multitude were gathered together (Luke 12 : 1).

1. "I will make you fishers of men." The Christian ministry (1) Ordained of Christ; (2) Seeking for men; (3) Likened to fishing.
2. "They straightway left their nets, and followed him." (1) Immediate abandonment of the old; (2) Immediate adoption of the new.—(1) The world forsaken; (2) The Lord followed.
3. "There followed him great multitudes." (1) Many followers; (2) Few friends.—(1) Following in form; (2) Following in fact.

III. THE KING BLESSING.

I. Going Among Men:

And Jesus went about (23).
Jesus went about all the cities and the villages (Matt. 9 : 35).
He went round about the villages teaching (Mark 6 : 6).
He went on his way through cities and villages (Luke 13 : 22).
Jesus:....who went about doing good (Acts 10 : 38).

II. Healing the Sick:

Healing all manner of disease and.... of sickness (23).
Surely he hath borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows (Isa. 53 : 4).
Himself took our infirmities, and bare our diseases (Matt. 8 : 17).
He healed them all (Matt. 12 : 15).
By whose stripes ye were healed (1 Pet. 2 : 24).

III. Casting Out Devils:

They brought...all...possessed with devils;....and he healed them (24).
He cast out the spirits with a word (Matt. 8 : 16).
He....cast out many devils (Mark 1 : 34).
In my name shall they cast out devils (Mark 16 : 17).
Lord, even the devils are subject unto us in thy name (Luke 10 : 17).

1. "Jesus went about all Galilee." (1) An active worker; (2) A broad field; (3) A benevolent purpose, (4) A blessed result.
2. "And healing." (1) Whom he healed; (2) What he healed; (3) How he healed; (4) Why he healed.
3. "They brought unto him all that were sick." (1) A competent Saviour; (2) A needy world; (3) A helpful company.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

FOLLOWING THE LORD.

Demanded of all (Matt. 10 : 37, 38; Mark 10 : 21).
Essential in disciples (Matt. 4 : 19; 8 : 22; 9 : 9; John 1 : 43).
At all hazards (Matt. 19 : 21; Luke 5 : 11, 28).
For all time (1 Pet. 2 : 2e).
Following in form (Matt. 8 : 1; 20 : 29; John 6 : 2).
Intending to follow (Luke 9 : 57-62; John 13 : 37, 38).
Following afar off (Matt. 26 : 57, 58; Mark 14 : 54).
A proof of saintship (John 10 : 4, 5, 27; 12 : 26).
Brings rich rewards (Matt. 19 : 28, 29; John 8 : 12).
Is perpetuated forever (Rev. 7 : 17; 14 : 4 m. c.).

Illustrations (John 1 : 35-37, 40-42, 43, 45-47: Matt. 4 : 18-22; 9 : 9; 27 : 55; Luke 8 : 1-3; Phil. 3 : 13. 14; Heb. 12 : 1, 2).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

There was a long interval between the temptation and the withdrawal into Galilee recorded in the present lesson. Three of the evangelists are silent in regard to the intervening occurrences. Indeed, the narrative of John is the only one that enables us to form even an outline of the entire history, since he names (or suggests) the Passovers during our Lord's ministry. But some points are still in dispute.

The events narrated in John 1: 19 to 5 : 36 must certainly be placed during the interval between the temptation and the withdrawal into Galilee. The order is continuous and chronological; for while John omits many things told by the other evangelists, he rarely, if ever, deviates from the correct order. The occurrences are: The witness of John the Baptist to Jesus (John 1 : 19-34); the choice of Andrew and other disciples (1 : 35-52); the wedding of Cana (2 : 1-12); the first Passover (2 : 13-25); the discourse with Nicodemus (3 : 1-21); the ministry in Judæa (3 : 22-36). Then follows a withdrawal into Galilee (John 4 : 1-3), which is usually identified with that spoken of in the present lesson (v. 12).

The date of this journey (which was through Samaria) is not entirely clear. By many it is thought to have been in December, because, in the interview with the woman of Samaria at Jacob's well, Jesus said (John 4 : 35), "There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest." If this view were the correct one, this journey was about ten months after the temptation, at the close of 780 (A. D. 27). But the month of April is hardly harvest time as far north as Samaria; moreover, the recorded words of our Lord at the well might properly have been spoken in March or April, when seed was being sown for a harvest four months later, while the crop from the autumn's planting was already white to the harvest.

The ministry in Galilee, according to most harmonists, began shortly after this. The preaching tour, named in verses 23-25, is usually called "the first circuit in Galilee." It is placed by Dr. Robinson shortly before the second Passover, in the spring of 781 (A. D. 28).

But the above dates are not universally accepted. The differences of opinion are not incidental, but include various theories respecting our Lord's ministry. This is the most convenient place to refer to these theories, which affect the chronology of most of the subsequent lessons for this year.

The first point of difference is in regard to the length of our Lord's ministry. This is to be determined by the number of Passovers occurring during his public life. But it is not certain whether John refers to four or three, and the two theories are respectively called Quadripaschal and Tripaschal, from the assumed number of Passovers. One Passover has already been named (John 2: 13-25), another certainly came about the time of the feeding of the five thousand (John 6: 4), which with equal certainty we place one year before the death of our Lord. But was there another? The Quadripaschal theory accepts John 5 as referring to a Passover; namely, the second. The other theory refers it to some other "feast of the Jews" (John 5: 1), and hence allows but one year for all the events from the first cleansing of the temple (John 2: 13 25) to the feeding of the five thousand. This, of course, modifies the entire chronology.

While it is not certain that John 5: 1 refers to a Passover, the presence of the article in very good authorities ("the feast," Rev. Ver. margin) favors this view. It is difficult to identify the occurrence with any other feast. The greatest objection arises from the brief period this view allows for the opening ministry in Galilee. All the events from the journey through Samaria (John 4) to the feeding of the five thousand must be compressed into "four months." Moreover, the sabbath controversy (Matt. 12: 1) must have been in the spring, since the grain was fit to cut. But many things intervened, the parallel accounts show, before the feeding of the five thousand; and certainly the first Passover (and spring) had long passed. The Quadripaschal feast is defensible, therefore, by this strong circumstantial evidence.

Andrews holds this theory, but differs from most harmonists in regard to the beginning of the Galilean ministry. He thinks the winter of 780-781 was passed in retirement by our Lord; that he went to the second Passover (John 5) before he began to preach in Galilee; that the journey named in John 4 is not the withdrawal referred to in the lesson, but that the imprisonment of the Baptist occured later. Hence he makes the narrative of John uninterrupted up to the close of chapter 5 and places all the events in our lesson, (and the subsequent ministry in Galilee) after the second Passover. According to this view, the date of the lesson would be April-May, 781 (A. D. 28.) The difference here is not so radical. The view of Andrews has not been generally accepted; but all three theories should be clearly apprehended, since the chronological questions cannot otherwise be intelligently discussed.

According to Mark and Luke, the call of the fishermen (vs. 18-22) was followed by a number of miracles in Capernaum, one of which (the healing of Peter's wife's mother) is mentioned later by Matthew (Matt. 8: 14-17). Both of the other evangelists agree in placing the first preaching tour in Galilee immediately after these miracles. It thus appears that this part of the narrative of Matthew is not arranged with the same chronological accuracy as that of the other two. In fact, chapters 5-13 show throughout marked deviations from the order of time.

The Mice Skin Market.

The story goes that the fur runner has one section of Maine in which his appearance on a fur buying trip is an event. About everybody sells to him, and he hasn't made many mistakes in buying. He cultivates this section. He saves his best jokes and his funniest stories for this locality. Hence his grip is good and he don't want to lose it.

It was after a successful expedition into this section recently that the fur runner fell a talking. Now, there is danger when a man falls a talking, and on this day in question the peltry king told yarns and talked about furs and how money could be made and lost in them. Said he to the listeners: "Why don't you save up some mice skins? The market is big on mice. They are worth, lemme see—they are worth about $10 a hundred," and then he smiled complacently as a man spoke up and said: "B' gosh, is that a fact? Well, now, you bet we co'd get a bushel on 'em in a week if we was a mind to." It was only just a sort of joke, and he went away forgetting to remove the impression.

Several months passed and he went back again, bargaining and buying. He had traded for a good many furs, when, in the course of the trade, the seller said: "The boys has got lots of mice skins for you." The buyer looked wonderingly and then up out of the past came the vision of his previous iniquity. "They have, have they?" replied he. "Well, I don't know, exactly. Did I say I'd take 'em?" "That's what you said," was the reply. "Ten dollars a hundred, and the boys has about two hundred of em."

It was a sad fact. The industrious boys had fully that number of mice skins stretched on boards. The buyer had to invent something, and so he said that the market had dropped off over three-quarters since he was here before, and he ended by settling with the boys for a $5 bill. It would never have done to have declined them, for that might have spoiled the trade on more sizable and more marketable pelts in that vicinity forever.

Some remarkable photographs of a pistol bullet in its flight, under the illumination of an electric spark, have been secured by Professor E. Mach, of Prague. He has also photographed the air streams which one may see over a Bunsen burner placed in sunshine; and has even obtained pictures of waves of sound, these latter being made visible by a method in which advantage is taken of the irregular refraction of light by the air set in vibration by sound.

FACETIÆ.

THE SAME WELL.—A young lady had finally been persuaded to approach the piano, and she was looking for the music of "The Old Ooken Bucket," when a tired-looking old lady advanced and whispered:

"My dear, is this that same old song?"

"Yes'm."

"Same oaken bucket and well?"

"Yes'm."

"Same man comes up and draws water?"

"Yes'm."

"Then excuse me, please. He was my husband; it was our well; I fell into it one day, and he was an hour and a half pulling me out. Did it to spite me; but he's dead now, and I don't want to have the past recalled."

And she went up stairs to wait for the well to run dry.

ONE REDEEMING TRAIT.—Trader.—You want to buy a horse? Here's a good one.

Citizen.—Can he be driven?

Trader.—Well, I'll be honest with you; he isn't designed for driving.

Citizen—Good rider, then?

Trader—No; I can't recommend him for that.

Citizen—Surely, he's not a draft horse?

Trader—Wouldn't pull a pound.

Citizen—What in the world is he fit for?

Trader—Why, you don't seem to know anything about horses; look at that tail; it's banged in the latest London style.

THE IMPOSTURE DETECTED.—"I have seen many strange things in my time," said Inspector B——— of the detective department as he sat in the Bodega, sipping his wine.

"Brought to light no end of impostures, eh?" inquires a friend sitting by.

"I believe you, my boy! But let me tell you in strict confidence, I was myself once taken in by a nice, pretty girl. I could have vowed she was an angel,"

"And wasn't she?"

"Just the opposite. She had a temper like a hurricane, and when she got vexed you felt as if there was going to be an earthquake!"

"Good gracious! but how did you find that out?"

"Well, you see, I married the girl."

WHY SHE WAS INDIGNANT.—Fluent shop girl: "Ma'am, did you ever see a ribbon more charming? Look at the exquisite shade of this one; it is just suited to your complexion; here is a bright garnet; isn't it splendid? or this soft fawn-colored one, what could be more lovely?"

Lady customer (to floorwalker): "Be so kind as to send another clerk to wait on me."

Floorwalker: "Why, what's the matter, ma'am?"

Lady customer: "I want to do a little admiring myself, and to show my taste if there's a chance given me."

FATHER (to daughter who has just returned from a seminary)—Have they good instructors at the seminary, Ethel?

Ethel—Yes, indeed. The professor of chemistry was just splendid.

Father—Understood chemistry well, did he?

Ethel—Yes. I suppose so, as he had just the loveliest eyes and brown, curly hair, I ever saw.

A VERY HAPPY THOUGHT.—There is a story told of Perpignan, a literary Bohemian, having an encounter with Charles Maurice at five paces. The former fired and missed. The other, taking deliberate aim, said to his antagonist: "Well, now, before I send you into the other world, tell me of what you are thinking." "I am thinking that if I were in your place I would not fire," said Perpignan, and to this cool rejoinder he owed his life,

MISS BONDCLIPPER, a New York society lady living on Fifth avenue, recently called at the studio of Herr von Dauber, the celebrated artist.

"I desire to have my picture taken," said Miss Bondclipper.

"Vitch vould you brefer, a crayon portrait or an oil painting?" asked Von Dauber.

"You can paint me in crayon first, and if I don't like it you can put some oil on it afterward," replied Miss Bondclipper.

WHAT SHE SAID.—Young man (to messenger boy)—"What did the young lady say when you gave her the flowers?"

Messenger boy—"She asked the young feller who was sittin' on the porch with her if he didn't want some for a button-hole bouquet."

WIFE (smilingly)—There is one day in the week on which it is unlucky to be married. Do you know what day it is?

Husband (gloomily)—On what day were you and I married?

Wife (acetiously)—Wednesday.

Husband (sarcastically)—That's the day.

"WHY don't you promenade with Miss N—?" asked one Burlington youth of another.

"Well, I'll tell you," was the frank reply. "Miss N—weighs about sixty-five pounds more than I do, and she can drag a fellow into an ice cream parlor quicker'n scat."

COUNSEL—Married?
Witness—No.
Counsel—Single?
Witness—No.
Counsel—Ah, widow?
Witness—No.
Counsel—But, my dear madam, surely you must be one or ——"
Witness (simpering)—No, engaged.

"AND how are you getting along with your vocal studies, Miss Mabel?"

"Very well, I think my future success is assured."

"And what leads you to think so?"

"The papers alluded to 'the gifted young soprano.'"

FARM NOTES.

WARM weather and abundant rains always cause the weeds and grass to grow very rapidly. On the farm it requires a large share of labor to keep down the weeds and undesirable grass than to prepare the ground and harvest the regular crops. The value of the labor bestowed on weeds (if it could be properly estimated) amounts to many millions of dollars, and any portion of this labor that can be avoided will be a saving and will add to the profits. Yet the weeds can be entirely eradicated by determined effort. There are hundreds of varieties of weeds, and we may class the grasses as weeds when they voluntarily spring up where not desired. Some weeds come very early in the season, while others wait until the warm days of summer. The seeds seem to remain dormant in the soil for years, for no amount of hard work and cultivation will apparently rid the ground of the pests. But the weeds can be all cleaned out in a few seasons, though in order to do so the work must be done in a systematic manner. The first resolve should be never to allow the weeds to do more than sprout, and the next should be never to allow them to go to seed. There are times when the farmer prefers to wait until all the weeds have sprouted and the field is well covered before using the cultivator, thus saving labor; but under no conditions should they go to seed. If the weeds get too high the cultivator is useless, and the plow must be brought into requisition, which entails slower and harder work. After the spring weeds shall have been turned under then will come the persistent summer crab-grass and purslaine, which require but a few days after a rain to become well rooted. There is no grass more easily destroyed when it is young than crab grass, but if it be permitted to make headway it will often require the hoe to get rid of it. Whenever a seed sprouts, and the plants from it turned under, it is forever destroyed, as all plants come from seeds or roots, they must sprout or grow, and if this growth be prevented they perish. The cultivation against weeds must be thorough. A single plant, if allowed to escape and bear seed, may cause all the labor to be done over again the next season. The work of keeping down the weeds may be costly for a year or two, but if the work be well done in a few seasons the farmer will enjoy a respite, though persistent watchfulness will be necessary to prevent them from again securing afoothold.

They Rush for It.

It is said the women swarm after Moxie Nerve Food with a perfect furore. It is known to be customary for young men to use a mug of it to antidote the effects of a debauch, which it does within an hour so effectually, there is nothing felt after to remind them they have had one. Some of our most eminent physicians say it is the only nerve food of any account, and all the others are actually only mild stimulants, and soon lose their effects, while this does not, more than common food. It has been but thirteen months on the market, and the druggists say its sale is the most extraordinary ever known.

IT PAYS to give some extra pains in setting corn so that it will not fall down. It is not always possible to husk corn early in the press of other farm work. When well set up the corn may be safely left until apples and potatoes are secured, as it will take less damage than either of the latter. But as often set up the corn falls down in two or three weeks, and not only the stalks but much of the grain is lost.

STABLE manures are often the agencies by which weed seeds are spread over the farm. This is more especially the fact with top-dressing wheat, where there is less opportunity to destroy the weeds by cultivation. Before applying top dressing to wheat it is worth while to think whether the manure does not contain weed seeds which had better be applied to crops where cultivation can insure their destruction.

'ROYAL GLUE' mends anything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro.

THE second growth of the common red clover is not generally more than one-third the bulk of the first, but where its seed will ripen it is one of the most profitable farmers can grow. Two to five bushels of clover seed per acre following a crop of hay cut in June are as profitable as any grain crop. And it seems to be a fact that the clover roots in this second growth make a larger increase in soil fertility than in any previous growth of the same time. From June to September the soil is exceedingly dry, and it is then that clover roots strike down into the subsoil most deeply in search of moisture.

FITS: All Fits stopped free. Treatise and $2 trial bottle of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, free to Fits cases. Send to Dr. Kline 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

IN ALL localities where the clover head midge does not work the seed crop is a paying one. Land where clover seed has been grown two or three times will often give a fair seeding from what is left in the ground, without sowing any. This is one of the ways in which growing clover seed helps to keep the soil fertile.

A COLD, wet fall will give fruit of generally inferior character as regards sweetness. Apples ripened slowly will keep better during the winter, and for late varieties it is no misfortune to have the ripening process completed in the cellar. But for most other fruits warm weather at ripening greatly improves their quality.

POULTRY should have plenty of light. It is a rather significant fact that the laying season with most fowls is during the time of year when days are longest. Make them warm as possible in winter, but do not do it by confining hens in dark, damp places, which will engender disease. If possible have south windows, so that hens may get sunshine in the middle of the day.

ON WINDY days place clods on the melon runners, so as to prevent them being shifted or thrown about, as they may be very easily injured if thrown up by the wind.

Dyspepsia

Does not get well of itself; it requires careful, persistent attention and a remedy that will assist nature to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Among the agonies experienced by the dyspeptic, are distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, irregularities of the bowels, wind or gas and pain in the stomach, heart-burn, sour stomach, etc., causing mental depression, nervous irritability and sleeplessness. If you are discouraged be of good cheer and try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured hundreds; it will cure you.

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Which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench."

Procrastination may rob you of time, but by increased diligence you can make up the loss; but if it rob you of life the loss is irremediable. If your health is delicate, your appetite fickle, your sleep broken, your mind depressed, your whole being out of sorts, depend on it you are seriously diseased. In all such cases Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will speedily effect a genuine, radical cure—make a new man of you and save you from the tortures of lingering disease.

Perseverance is the best school for manly virtue.

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when it is the old-fashioned blue mass blue pill sort, and insist on using Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," a modern medical luxury, being small, sugar-coated granules, containing the active principles of certain roots and herbs, and which will be found to contain as much cathartic power as any of the old-fashioned, larger pills, without the latter's violent, drastic effects. The pellets operate thoroughly but harmlessly, establishing a permanently healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and as an anti-bilious remedy are unequaled.

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LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG DISEASES.

LIVER DISEASE AND HEART TROUBLE.

MRS. MARY A. MCCLURE, *Columbus, Kans.*, writes: "I addressed you in November, 1884, in regard to my health, being afflicted with liver disease, heart trouble, and female weakness. I was advised to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite Prescription and Pellets. I used one bottle of the 'Prescription,' five of the 'Discovery,' and four of the 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' My health began to improve under the use of your medicine, and my strength came back. My difficulties have all disappeared. I can work hard all day, or walk four or five miles a day, and stand it well; and when I began using the medicine I could scarcely walk across the room, most of the time, and I did not think I could ever feel well again. I have a little baby girl eight months old. Although she is a little delicate in size and appearance, she is healthy. I give your remedies all the credit for curing me, as I took no other treatment after beginning their use. I am very grateful for your kindness, and thank God and thank you that I am as well as I am after years of suffering."

LIVER DISEASE.

MRS. I. V. WEBBER, of *Yorkshire, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.*, writes: "I wish to say a few words in praise of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' For five years previous to taking them I was a great sufferer; I had a severe pain in my right side continually; was unable to do my own work. I am happy to say I am now well and strong, thanks to your medicines."

Chronic Diarrhea Cured.—D. LAZARRE, Esq., *275 and 277 Decatur Street, New Orleans, La.*, writes: "I used three bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and it has cured me of chronic diarrhea. My bowels are now regular."

GENERAL DEBILITY.

MRS. PARMELIA BRUNDAGE, of *161 Lock Street, Lockport, N. Y.* writes: "I was troubled with chills, nervous and general debility, with frequent sore throat, and my mouth was badly cankered. My liver was inactive, and I suffered much from dyspepsia. I am pleased to say that your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets' have cured me of all these ailments and I cannot say enough in their praise. I must also say a word in reference to your 'Favorite Prescription,' as it has proven itself a most excellent medicine for weak females. It has been used in my family with excellent results."

Dyspepsia.—JAMES L. COLBY, Esq., of *Yucatan, Houston Co., Minn.*, writes: "I was troubled with indigestion, and would eat heartily and grow poor at the same time. I experienced heartburn, sour stomach, and many other disagreeable symptoms common to that disorder. I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' and I am now entirely free from the dyspepsia, and am, in fact, healthier than I have been for five years. I weigh one hundred and seventy-one and one-half pounds, and have done as much work the past summer as I have ever done in the same length of time in my life. I never took a medicine that seemed to tone up the muscles and invigorate the whole system equal to your 'Discovery' and 'Pellets.'"

INVIGORATES THE SYSTEM.

Dyspepsia.—THERESA A. CASS, of *Springfield, Mo.*, writes: "I was troubled one year with liver complaint, dyspepsia, and sleeplessness, but your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me."

Chills and Fever.—Rev. H. E. MOSLEY, *Montmorenci, S. C.*, writes: "Last August I thought I would die with chills and fever. I took your 'Discovery' and it stopped them in a very short time."

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

INDIGESTION BOILS, BLOTCHES.

Rev. F. ASBURY HOWELL, *Pastor of the M. E. Church, of Silverton, N. J.*, says: "I was afflicted with catarrh and indigestion. Boils and blotches began to arise on the surface of the skin, and I experienced a tired feeling and dullness. I began the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as directed by him for such complaints, and in one week's time I began to feel like a new man, and am now sound and well. The 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' are the best remedy for bilious or sick headache, or tightness about the chest, and bad taste in the mouth, that I have ever used. My wife could not walk across the floor when she began to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Now she can walk quite a little ways, and do some light work."

HIP-JOINT DISEASE.

MRS. IDA M. STRONG, of *Ainsworth, Ind.*, writes: "My little boy had been troubled with hip-joint disease for two years. When he commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' he was confined to his bed, and could not be moved without suffering great pain. But now, thanks to your 'Discovery,' he is able to be up all the time, and can walk with the help of crutches. He does not suffer any pain, and can eat and sleep as well as any one. It has only been about three months since he commenced using your medicine. I cannot find words with which to express my gratitude for the benefit he has received through you."

A TERRIBLE AFFLICTION.

Skin Disease.—The "Democrat and News," of *Cambridge, Maryland*, says: "MRS. ELIZA ANN POOLE, wife of Leonard Poole, of *Williamsburg, Dorchester Co., Md.*, has been cured of a bad case of Eczema by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The disease appeared first in her feet, extended to the knees, covering the whole of the lower limbs from feet to knees, then attacked the elbows and became so severe as to prostrate her. After being treated by several physicians for a year or two she commenced the use of the medicine named above. She soon began to mend and is now well and hearty. Mrs. Poole thinks the medicine has saved her life and prolonged her days."

Mr. T. A. AYRES, of *East New Market, Dorchester County, Md.*, vouches for the above facts.

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest Coughs it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

It rapidly builds up the system, and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by "wasting diseases."

Consumption.—MRS. EDWARD NEWTON, of *Harrowsmith, Ont.*, writes: "You will ever be praised by me for the remarkable cure in my case. I was so reduced that my friends had all given me up, and I had also been given up by two doctors. I then went to the best doctor in these parts. He told me that medicine was only a punishment in my case, and would not undertake to treat me. He said I might try Cod liver oil if I liked, as that was the only thing that could possibly have any curative power over consumption so far advanced. I tried the Cod liver oil as a last treatment, but I was so weak I could not keep it on my stomach. My husband, not feeling satisfied to give me up yet, though he had bought for me everything he saw advertised for my complaint, procured a quantity of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took only four bottles, and, to the surprise of everybody, am to-day doing my own work, and am entirely free from that terrible cough which harrassed me night and day. I have been afflicted with rheumatism for a number of years, and now feel so much better that I believe, with a continuation of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' I will be restored to perfect health. I would say to those who are falling a prey to that terrible disease consumption, do not do as I did, take everything else first; but take the 'Golden Medical Discovery' in the early stages of the disease, and thereby save a great deal of suffering and be restored to health at once. Any person who is still in doubt, need but write me, inclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply, when the foregoing statement will be fully substantiated by me."

GIVEN UP TO DIE.

Ulcer Cured.—ISAAC E. DOWNS, Esq., of *Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y.* (P. O. Box 28), writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured my daughter of a very bad ulcer located on the thigh. After trying almost everything without success, we procured three bottles of your 'Discovery,' which healed it up perfectly." Mr. Downs continues:

Consumption and Heart Disease.—"I also wish to thank you for the remarkable cure you have effected in my case. For three years I had suffered from that terrible disease, consumption, and heart disease. Before consulting you I had wasted away to a skeleton; could not sleep nor rest, and many times wished to die to be out of my misery. I then consulted you, and you told me you had hopes of curing me, but it would take time. I took five months' treatment in all. The first two months I was almost discouraged; could not perceive any favorable symptoms, but the third month I began to pick up in flesh and strength. I cannot now recite how, step by step, the signs and realities of returning health gradually but surely developed themselves. To-day I tip the scales at one hundred and sixty, and am well and strong."

WASTED TO A SKELETON.

Our principal reliance in curing Mr. Downs' terrible disease was the "Golden Medical Discovery."

BLEEDING FROM LUNGS.

JOSEPH F. MCFARLAND, Esq., *Athens, La.*, writes: "My wife had frequent bleeding from the lungs before she commenced using your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' She has not had any since its use. For some six months she has been feeling so well that she has discontinued it."

Golden Medical Discovery is Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors,
No. 662 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

HUMAN NATURE—Angelina: Whatever made you tell Uncle Harpagon you're making £5000 a year when, with all your hard work and all my economy, we can scarcely make both ends meet! Edwin—My love, he's worth half a million, and if he thinks we don't want it he'll very likely leave it all to us.

"HOW OLD is this boy?" asked the conductor.

"Five years," answered the boy's father.

"Why, papa, you know I'm—ouch! Is that you pinching me, papa?"

BREAKFAST BACON.—Boneless breakfast bacon, usually dubbed "English" by courtesy, is for sale at every grocer's. It is an inevitable adjunct of the English breakfast and a valuable appetizer, especially on enervating summer mornings. Slice it smooth and thin, and fry in its own fat until clear and ruffled at the edges. What some people call "crisp bacon" is overdone and ruined. Drain off the fat and serve dry on a hot dish.

SPEAKING of the recent experiments of preventing the spread of Pleuro-pneumonia by inoculation, the London *Live Stock Journal* says; "The whole of the facts go to show, almost beyond question, that inoculation is not the efficacious remedy which its advocates claim for it."

BETTER pay $500 for a ram that is right than to use a poor one at no cost. Don't let your flock run down. If you feel that wool industry is depressed you know also that other business is feeling the same inconvenience. Good sheep—the best sheep—will always be in demand.

THE best whitewash we have ever had knowledge of is composed of lime slacked to the proper consistency for application, into which (for inside work) while hot mix a starch made from half a pound of flour, or two ounces of common white glue, thoroughly dissolved. For outside work add to the above preparation a handful of rock salt and as much soft boiled rice. This will "stick" with unexampled certainly.

Professor Trowbridge's plan of submarine telephony in which speech was to be transmitted between vessels at sea without the aid of any connecting wire has been abandoned as impracticable, as the system upon which M. Edison has been experimenting in Florida is more promising of good results. In this system the telephone signals, by long and short explosive sounds, instead of by spoken words and communications, have been successfully exchanged through the water between vessels from three to four miles apart, with the prospect that the working limit may be increased with improvement in the apparatus.

Avoid strong food with your breeding sows, as it inflames the blood and produces a feverish condition.

This is what killed your poor father. Shun it. Avoid anything containing it throughout your future useful (?) careers. We older heads object to its special 'Rough'ness.'

DON'T FOOL away time and money in futile efforts with insect powder, borax or what not, used at random all over the house to get rid of Roaches, Water-bugs, Beetles. For 2 or 3 nights sprinkle "ROUGH ON RATS" dry powder, i. about and down the sink, drain pipe. First thing in the morning wash it all away down the sink, drain pipe, when all the insects from garret to cellar will disappear. The secret is in the fact that wherever insects are in the house, they must drink during the night. **ROACHES**

Clears out Rats, Mice, Bed-bugs, Flies, Beetles.

"ROUGH ON RATS," is sold all around the world, in every clime, is the most extensively advertised and has the largest sale of any article of its kind on the face of the globe.

DESTROYS POTATO BUGS

For Potato Bugs, Insects on Vines, etc., a tablespoonful of the powder, well shaken, in a keg of water, and applied with sprinkling pot, spray syringe, or whisk broom. Keep it well stirred up. 15c., 25c. and $1 Boxes. Agr. size.

ROUGH ON RATS —CLEARS OUT— **BED BUGS, FLIES.**

Roaches, ants, water-bugs, moths, rats, mice, sparrows, jack rabbits, squirrels, gophers. 15c

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

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BEST IN THE WORLD!

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Gallery, Hunting and Target Rifles.
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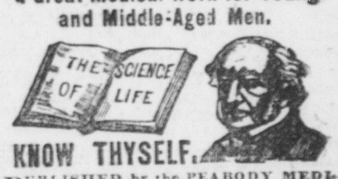

KNOW THYSELF.

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After all others fail consult
Dr. LOBB
329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa.
20 years experience in all SPECIAL diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours: 11 a. m. till 2, and 7 to 10 evenings.

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DR. HAIR'S ASTHMA CURE
Has absolutely cured tens of thousands. The only Asthma Cure and Treatment known to the medical world that will, positively, permanently cure Asthma and Hay Fever. Unquestionable evidence will be found in my 64 page Treatise, sent free.
DR. R. W. HAIR, 283 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

FINE Blooded Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Dogs for sale. Catalogues with 150 engravings free. N. P. Boyer & Co. Coatesville, Pa.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE.

The only $3 SEAMLESS Shoe in the world.
Finest Calf, perfect fit, and warranted. Congress, Button and Lace, all styles toe. As stylish and durable as those costing $5 or $6. W. L. DOUGLAS $2.50 SHOE excels the $3 Shoes advertised by other firms. [Name and price stamped on bottom of each Shoe.]
Boys all wear the W. L. DOUGLAS $2 SHOE. If your dealer does not keep them, send your name on postal to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

TELEGRAPHY Learn here and earn good pay. Situations furnished. Write Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

Why did the Women

of this country use over THIRTEEN MILLION cakes of Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap in 1886?

Buy a cake of Lenox and you will soon understand why.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., August 3, 1887.

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

—G|O|O|D A|D|V|I|C|E|:—

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KEEP COOL !

and buy at

Bartholomews' Store,

Cheapest Store in Centre County.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——A building boom has struck the station. A little village is rapidly springing up out there.

— Rev. E. J. Wolf, D. D., of Gettysburg, gave our sanctum a call. Also Mr. Samuel Wise, farmer, of Gregg.

——Sherriff Spangler returned with a fine drove of cattle on Saturday, brought in from the western part of the state.

——Merchants should not forget that this is the time to slant an "ad" in the newspaper to bring in the fall trade.

——The new houses, Danberman's, Flory's, Lee's and Kurtz's, all in the direction of the station, are fast approaching completion.

——Yony Deininger's new house, near the station, is showing huge proportions, and looks like it was intended to be occupied by a little colony.

——Many of our farmers, this year, will have to buy wheat for bread and seed, who heretofore had hundreds of bushels for sale. To such the low prices, no doubt, will not be a calamity.

——Work is likely soon to begin on the new Presbyterian church, to be erected in this place. The grond plans, etc., not having been completed, by the architect, has delayed operations.

——Mr. J. P. Shope, of Milesburg, made us a short visit on Monday, and found him a live Democrate. Mr. Shope is a candidate for Commissioner and a man, if elected capable of filling the position.

——A number of Centre Hallers are at Paddy Mt. just now, after eels and other fish and to splash around in the water generally. The crowd consists of S. Harper, D. J. Mever, Jerry Miller, And. Reesman, Orris M'Cormic, And. Gregg and F. Kurtz, to be joined by others at Coburn.

——A new family has been added to Centre Hall, with the arrival of Mr. Fenstermaker, wife and three daughters, from Pittston, Pa., and formerly of Illinois. Mr. Fenstermaker will take charge of the roller mill in this place, as miller, in which capacity he has had life-long experience.

——When we say that the road in our town was never in such a terrible condition as at present we believe we are telling the truth. The hill in town, from the Evangelical church to the mountain, is nothing else than a "stone batter." No grading or draining or repairing has been done for a long time.

——There came near being a serious railroad accident near Lemont, on Monday afternoon, as the 2 p. m. train came along. A team was on a crossing, and in the Spring wagon were two gentlemen and woman and child. The whistle was blown and the horse began to plunge, and cleared the track; a Mr. Blair jumped from the wagon, and alighting on his head was picked up unconscious, but soon restored. The horses broke from the wagon, and were afterwards captured.

——We see by the Mifflinburg *Telegraph* that the time for the Union county fair has been fixed, it says the President and members of the Executive Committee of the Union county Agricultural Society met at the Baker House, Lewisburg, on Saturday last. Their long protracted consultation indicated that they will leave nothing undone to guarantee a successful exhibition this year. Time fixed for fair is Sept. 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th. Meanwhile, let farmers and others prepare for the big event.

——George Rupp and some of his boys, of Aaronsburg, had a queer experience while in the mountains for huckleberries, a few days ago. They left their team at Mr. Haines', near Woodward, and from there, footed it into the mountains some 2½ miles. In the afternoon a shower came on and the woods became darkened, and the party, as they thought, went towards the valley where they left their team in the morning, instead, however, they took an opposite direction and came out at Cherry Run. Here they boarded the cars and went per rail to Coburn, thence to Aaronsburg, and next day sent for the team.

——Suggestions are made to continue the patrons' picnic four days, instead of two. The REPORTER advised this two and three years ago, as worthy a trial, at least, since our county fair has become defunct. We want some annual gathering for all in general, so everyone can see everybody else, either by a revival of the county fair or a kindred gathering. Our farmers, with scant crops and low prices may not feel in as cheerful a mood as formerly when the labor of the husbandman was rewarded by great crops and paying prices. But let us hope for better things ahead, and throw off as much as possible the discouragement of the present, by imagining a bright future ahead at least. We are glad then that the suggestion of the REPORTER meets responses in other quarters—we always go in for the good, comfort and pleasure of the masses.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE WEST.

LETTER NO. 6.

Pueblo has also three fine smelting plants, one of them is said to be the largest in the world, producing bar lead, bullion gold and silver bricks. Four; lines of railroads run into the city, and three new lines are building. Winters are warm, summers are cool. It has 3 daily newspapers, 7 weeklies, 6 banks, 2 flouring mills, planing mills, good schools and churches, etc. The Rio Grande and Arkansas river crossed on this part of our route, are very pretty looking streams, as is also the Kansas river. At Pueblo we saw plenty of Mexican Indians many of them are employed in the iron interests of the city. At this point we were furnished with another good sleeper, our agent, Mr. Stover, getting it for us. Shortly after leaving Pueblo we got a sight of the snow-crowned peaks of New Mexico. The distance to Kansas City from Pueblo is 619 miles, part of this was covered in the night. Early in the morning I was up to "see the country". The southern portion of Kansas is evidently a garden spot. Corn was of a bluish black color, and as high as the fences inclosing it. A remarkable thing was that the farmers were still cultivating it at that height. I saw no wheat in southern Kansas, and wondered why it was not cultivated. Kansas city was reached at 5.35 p. m. on Wednesday, June 15. To get an idea of the stir in this city, you need only go to the depot, which is a union affair. Four very large waiting rooms were literally packed with people awaiting the hour of their outgoing trains. I learned that the banking institutions of Kansas City reported at the end of 1886 a surplus of $1,000,000, and the aggregate of deposits at the end of the year were $12,864,900. The total capital of 14 banks in 1886 was $3,005,000, an increase on the previous year of $335,000. The clearings of 1885 exceeded those for 1884 by nearly forty-five and a-half millions. The increase for 1886 was fully as marked. In education the west is everywhere awake and often in advance of the east. In 1885 the total amount expended by Kansas City for school purposes,—bonds, interest, buildings, etc., was $305,121. The Board of Trade recently erected a building at a cost of $500,000. 36 papers and periodicals are published, including six dailies. It has a population of over 140,000. When it is remembered that the vast territory necessarily tributary to this city is yet in its infancy, it becomes a difficult matter to forecaste the station to which it shall yet attain. At Topeko we met Rev. T. Dornblaser, pastor of the Lutheran church in that city. He looked hale and hearty and insisted on our laying off a day, but we could not. We left Kansas City on the Hannibal & St. Joe. railroad, through central and northern Missouri en route for Chicago.

Missouri as far as seen was not very unlike our own Pennsylvania—being very much broken in character. The soil is evidently productive along this route, as the crops were in fine condition. Just across the Missouri river on this route lies the beautiful city of Quincy. Here many of our party lunched as there was time enough given for that purpose. The wheat about Quincy looked at its best, much of it being on shock already. Taking the state of Illinois all along this upper route, as we now returned over it by day, I must say that this part of it at least, is better than reports have made it. Everything looked very promising indeed. At Galesburg, Ill., we had a dining car coupled to our train, and we got a first-class breakfast. We reached Chicago at 2.15 p. m., and left on P. Ft. W. & C. line for Pittsburg, which we reached at 7.30 a. m. Friday morning, June 17. Here we got a good breakfast and soon were on our way to Tyrone, where we arrived at 12.30 p. m. and where we remained until 7 in the evening, and then left for Bellefonte. There your humble servent was obliged to remain, but was hospitably lodged with Howard Spangler over night. Early next morning, before breakfast, H. D. Van Pelt was ready at the door with Topsy and a buggy and we drove over the breezy mountain for breakfast. Thus, after being absent from our good people for almost three weeks, and having traveled almost four thousand miles, we reached beautiful Penns Valley—second in affection only to the place of our birth. I am asked over and over again, "How do you like the West? My reply thus far has been,—"Not as well as Pennsylvania." When I speak of the west, I have particular reference to that portion west of the Mississippi. There is much that attracts, I know, out there, but there is more that detracts. The heterogeneous character of its citizens,—and the consequent disregard of the Sabbah and all holy associations; the spirit of covetousness which is a very contagion, and which so many of our eastern people soon catch; the very marked absence of the uplifting and softening influence of our eastern social fabric, especially in the rural districts; the dreadful atmospheric disturbances, and a score of other disadvantages; all these put together, with especial emphasis on the irreligious aspect, renders living in the west to an earnest, sober, conscientious Pennsylvania bred citizen, an extremely harassing and unpleasant thing. I am now speaking simply my own sentiments. All hail to the brave and noble men and women who have given and are giving their energies with; such deep consecration to the work of christianizing this great western country, who are enduring much for the sake of a higher and better civilization. This is in the line of the truest missionary work and in accord with the most unselfish patriotism. And it is this kind of work and sacrifice that will bring to dawn a better day for our western country. I venture the assertion that nothing short of a pressing sense of duty has taken, and is now taking our philanthropic men and women into the west. The bulk go there to better their own condition, which is supreme selfishness; the lover of man's highest welfare goes, out of a sense of duty, under the pressure of a higher impulse; and only a sense of duty would take me beyond the Mississippi. No country, not utterly heathen, needs more the presence of godly men and refining christian influences than does our great outlying west. With its thousands upon thousands of acres of fertile prairie land, its inexhaustible mineral resources, its vast area of unoccupied land, etc., it offers inducements to millions of enterprising, ambitous men, and renders possible the realization of the most extravagant dreams of the wildest enthusiast. There is, as it now is, great danger to the young, conscientious, devoted christian, in the west. The whir and rush is toward mammon and away from God. If there is not a deep-rooted christian principle, strengthed by scrupulous attention to the soul's higher needs that will hold a man on the virtuous course, it will not require the vision of a prophet to forsee his end. He will inevitably be caught up by the irresistible tide and borne on toward the rocks, where his helpless bark will be hopelessly wrecked.

Where sin abounds, grace may much more abound for the tempted,—but practically it does not, for the mass of men do not use it. The necessity of increased activity and renewed zeal in the work of Home Missions becomes very apparent when you consider all the facts referred to in these letters, especially as they relate to the moral condition of the western people. Only let the church of God get a footing amongst these yet unchurched people, and then you will soon see another state of things. Christ is the Liberator of men.

"Blessings abound where 'er he reigns;
The prisoner leaps to loose his chains,
The weary find eternal rest,
And all the sons of want are blest."

As I now sit and let my thoughts fly over the wide stretch of land lying between our beautiful little town and the frowning front of Pikes Peak, and then try to pass beyond the Rockies to the Golden Gate, my heart instinctively bounds under the music of that thrilling hymn:

Our father's God to Thee,
Author of liberty.
To Thee we sing :
Long may our land be bright,
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King.

W. E. F.

BENEFITS OF ENTERPRISE.

The erection of a roller mill here has been productive of good to every farmer, namely, it has for two years been the means of making the home market for wheat from 5 to 8 cents higher than formerly as compared with the eastern market, by creating a home demand for wheat. At times even farmers sold their wheat for more money at home than they could have had in Philadelphia or New York. At present this is true—wheat is selling for more here than it is quoted at in Philadelphia or other eastern markets. It is improvements like the one alone mentioned, that add to the general good. Wheat is now quoted in the eastern markets at 78 and 79 cents per bushel. Without a home demand created by a roller mill, wheat could not be sold for much above 60 cents and shipped east, whereas it readily brings from 78 to 83 right at home; better than eastern markets for the first time, and pretty much all along since a roller mill has been in operation in the valley. We doubt whether this fact has struck our farmers in this light, nevertheless it is true, as any one will perceive at a moment's reflection, and we think every well thinking tiller of the soil will give due credit to the enterprize for the benefits realized, which reach every farmer in the entire valley from this one venture alone.

There are 200,000 bushels of wheat raised in this valley, when the crop is full, and with an extra 5 cents per bushel on account of the demand by the roller mill, would make a bonus of $10,000 to our farmers on their wheat of one year's crop.

OUR CROPS.

We can now give a fair summing up of the crops in this county. The wheat crop was not half a crop, and one tenth of that was damaged by rains.

Hay crop was large and all put into barns in good condition.

Oats crop is large but some of it damaged by being in shock in the fields during the rains; much, however was standing during the wet spell.

Rye and barley are fair, but not a great deal of either put out; some of the barley was caught in the rains, after being cut, and was slightly damaged.

Corn looks fair, but will not be as full a crop as we are accustomed to have, principally owing to late planting, and cool spring.

Potatoes will be a large crop.

Apples will not be plenty.

HEAVY RAIN.

On Monday afternoon there was an unusually heavy rain in the eastern end of Miles township, fields were fearfully washed, and much oats damaged, and Elk creek was bank full in a short time.

On Tuesday night there was a very heavy rain in the vicinity of Millheim. Lightning struck three or four times in trees near buildings at Coburn, and shattered them.

——It is announced that the Lutheran Synod meets in Mifflinburg Sunday, Sept. 25.

——Any one wishing to purchase a desirable home in Hains tp., read ad. of B. M. Greninger, in REPORTER.

——Sulky plow, advertised in REPORTER, can be bought at a bargain by applying at this office. tf.

——Oil-cloths, every pattern and width new and beautiful stock, at S. & A Loebs, and very low in price.

——Rev. Oliver A. Kerr, of Bordentown, N. J., will preach at Centre Hill next Sabbath morning.

— Carpets of everygrade, style and price, an entire new stock, largest and handsomest in the county, at S. & A. Loebs.

——Mr. Levy Murray left on Monday for Altoona, where he secured work in a carriage factory. Centre Hall is well represented at Altoona as there are about fifteen or twenty of our mechanics who have steady employment at that place.

——All kinds of house furnishing goods, best assortment ever brought to Centre county, and at a bargain, at S. & A. Loebs.

——Mr. J. Will Conly and his cuz Miss Blanche Holmes of Milesburg, are spending a few days in this vicinity circulating among friends and taking a little recreation.

——Go to Loebs, if you want to see the finest lot of dry goods in Central Penn'a. All the latest and most handsome styles—assortment complete, and can suit any taste A special bargain offered in handsoem. dress goods at Loebs.

AN END TO BONE SCRAPING.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel i my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by all Druggists.

A LEWISBURG HERMIT DEAD.

THE OLDEST UNMARRIED MAN OF THE PLACE AND A QUEER GENIUS.

Williamsport Breakfast Table, July 31.

Just across the river, near the end of the bridge, for many years lived John Kinkaid. Some time ago his mother died leaving him an orphan boy alone in this cold, cruel world. Although Mr. Kinkaid was over seventy years of age he never felt inclined to desert the state of single blessedness. He was, beyond a doubt, the oldest unmarried man in this section of country. He owned

FORTY FAT ACRES

of land—the most productive for miles around, adjoining the farm of Hon. John B. Packer, of Sunbury. After Mrs. Kinkaid died her son left everything in the house remain just as she had left it. He would not give away any of her effects, and a few days ago it was discovered that all her clothing had been eaten up by mothes. John lived and loved by himself in the world. He did his own cooking, washing and farming. His place is estimated to be worth about $8,000 and he has money on interest in the bank, but to look at him no one would have dreamed that he was worth eight cents. His great hobby was attending all the country "vendues" and buying up all the

ODDS AND ENDS

in creation. His barn and outbuildings are filled to overflowing with the greatest variety of articles that ever saw a junk-shop. A few days ago Kinkaid fell ill of the cholera morbus. Some of his friends were alarmed at his condition and wanted to render him assistance one night. He drove them away. Next day a doctor was called in and the man of physic told John he was dangerously ill, and must be taken care of. Kinkaid replied: "What an old granny you are, doctor. I don't need anybody to 'tend to me." He died yesterday and will be buried to-morrow. He was a queer genius.

P. OF H. PIC-NIC.

The next annual pic-nic of the patrons will be held at the old place on Nittany Mountain, near Centre Hall, Sep. 14 and 15. No more central or suitable place can be found in the county—the grand view alone always attracting hundreds. The Committee has made arrangements for tents to accommodate visitors for lodging and shelter night and day, which will be at the command of all applicants. The different granges of the county, as usual, will lend all their aid to make the picnic a success.

Opportunity will be given to place articles on exhibition, same as at fairs, and many will embrace this opportunity to display useful inventions; and such as desire to exhibit live-stock are also invited to do so, as all conveniences will afforded exhibitor. Arrangements for cooking will be supplied, and all necessaries to please and satisfy the inner man.

Stereoptican views of the Gettysburg battle ground will be given free of charge, and there will be other features to please the eye and charm the ear.

Those not wishing to bring their own baskets will find an abundance of refreshments and substantial eatables on the ground. Perfect order will be secured by the aid of licensed police.

Applications for exhibiting stock or machinery, camping privileges and such like, to be made to Leonard Rhone, chairman of Committee, and applications for boarding and refreshment stands to Henry Boozer and D. B. Brisbin.

A LONG RUNAWAY.

Under the above title the Lock Haven *Democrat* relates the following: "On Saturday night Elmer Weaver and others drove from Rebersburg, Centre county, to Jacksonville, to a festival. Their team consisted of two horses attached to a spring wagon, which was tied near where the festival was in progress. About midnight the team frightened and broke loose, taking the road for this city, arriving here in about one hour and a half. About two o'clock on Sunday morning the police here found a team running around the city without a driver, and at once caught them and took them to Smith's livery stable, not knowing to whom they belonged. There they were taken care of until Mr. Weaver found them on Sunday forenoon. The horses were not injured, but the wagon tongue was broken off.

BIG PIC-NIC.

Members of all the Sunday Schools and Churches of Mifflinburg are completing arrangements for a grand picnic at Centre Hall on Thursday of next week, Aug. 11. Will go and return by train. Fare, round trip, 75 cts. for adults; children half price—provided, the sale of 400 tickets is guaranteed. Leave on regular train at 6.33 A. M., and return on special train.

Glad to see our Mifflinburg friends, and can assure them they will be pleased with the selection they have made for the pic-nic, and know it will be an enjoyable affair.

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR PENNSVALLEY DEMOCRACY.

An effort is being made by Chairman McClain to have a special train run on next Tuesday evening from Bellefonte to Coburn, in order to accommodate persons on this side who wish to attend the Democratic convention. Excursion rates will be issued, and if a guarantee of fifty tickets to Coburn is made, the train will be run. Particulars will be given later in the week.

CHARLEY WOLF GOING WEST.

Hon. Chas. S. Wolf and wife have been making an extensive trip through the western States. They returned on Monday of this week. By the way, we have heard it stated that Mr. Wolf has some thought of locating in one of the western States or Territories, probably Dakota, if he can find a place suited to his taste. In the growing west, Mr. Wolf would soon build up a lucrative practice and take a prominent position.

—— At 11 30 o'clock Wed. morning Dr. R. G. H. Hayes, a popular young physician of this place, was united in marriage to Miss Sallie M. Hoffer, the ceremony being performed by Rev. W. H. H. Snyder, pastor of the Reformed church, at the residence of the bride's mother. The groom is a worthy, prominent gentleman, with a promising career before him. The bride is beautiful and accomplished, acknowledged to be one of the belles of Bellefonte. The happy couple departed on the 2 o'clock p. m. train for a wedding journey. *News*,

LOCAL SQUIBS.

——Ice cream every day ad evening at Shirk's ice cream parlor.

——The passenger travel on our railroad is steadily on the increase.

——Hats, caps, boots and shoes, at S. & A. Loebs, new stock and very low.

——The organgrinder and gypsies paid our town a visit this week.

— Quite a fair peach crop seems to be in prospect in this county this year.

——Dress goods, seersuckers, flannel, muslin and dress lining—Garmans. a3t

——For a chance to make a good investment read ad. of Cyrus Luse, in REPORTER.

——Mr. Isaac Smith and son Clyde of Williamsport, are spending a week in this section.

——Miss Carrie Shirk left this morning for Williamsport, to visit her friend, Miss Maud Currin.

——Our former neighbor, Mr. Smith, of Williamsport, is here on a visit, and gave our sanctum a call.

——The First National Bank of Renovo is authorized to begin business with a capital stock of $50,000.

——Mrs. David Stuart died at her home in Boalsburg on Thursday, the 21st. Her age was 75 years.

——In Texas on 28 inst., three persons were killed by lightning here. The flash came from a cloudless sky.

——George Krumbine left for Washington City, on Monday morning, where he will work at his trade as a carpenter

——On last Saturday morning, a valuable mare belonging to Harry Dinges, of this place, took colic, and died in the afternoon.

——The people of Snyder county will hold a Harvest Home Pic Nic in Bower's Grove, one mile west of Middleburgh on Saturday August 13th.

——Millheim boys are organizing a ball club. If our good neighbors down the valley would like to have some pointers on the game, let them tackle the Centre Hall boys.

——Mr. Orin Houtz who has been working at his trade at Johnstown this summer, is back again. He had a fall from a building, while painting, which will put him in for repairs for some time.

——A meeting of the survivors of the "Bucktail" Regiment was held in Harrisburg on Monday. It was resolved to hold a regimental reunion and banquet in Williamsport on 20th and 21st of October.

——The following are the prices for grain at Lewisburg: Wheat—Lancaster new 75 to 80, old 82. Wheat—Shoemaker new 75 to 78, old 80. Wheat—Fultz and White 78. Corn 45. Oats 32. Rye 50.

——July was the hottest month for many years, and the hottest July on record, perhaps. This was true all over the country. July just past, may feel proud of its record, but millions had to sweat for it.

——The Republican County convention will be held on Tuesday, the 30th day of August, in the Court House. The delegate elections will be held on Saturday, the 27th inst. Wilbur F. Reeder, Esq., the county chairman, has issued the call.

——On Saturday morning shares of Bellefonte Is. Nat. Bank stock, belonging to the estate of the late Judge Hale, were sold in front of the Court House. It was purchased by J. N. Stone, of Coatesville, for $140 per share.

——The Mifflinburg picnic, on Thursday next, will occupy Wolf's grove, at the lower end of town, where there is a nice sod and a hydrant convenient. Our people bid the picnicers welcome, and the REPORTER wishes all a pleasant time.

——Miss Grace Smith of Williamsport, Miss Margaret Gast of Mifflinburg, and Miss Margaret Montelius of Joliet, Illinois are visiting at the home of Wm. Wolf this place. They are vivacious young Misses and are breaking Centre Hall boys up badly.

——The escape of the five year old child at Snow Shoe that fell beneath the cars was marvelous. Eleven cars passed over the prostrate little figure without touching it. It was the child of a Mr. Condo, who resides at Snow Shoe. The child was not hurt at all, and not greatly frightened.

——A house owned by Mr. Adam Yearick, near Bellefonte, occupied by John Yearick and family was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday evening. Mr. John Yearick's loss was heavy as his furniture was all burned, and there was no insurance. We do not know whether the building was insured or not.

——Have received several letters from Mifflinburg friends announcing the holding of a picnic here, and hoping to see the REPORTER force, for whom a good "bite" has been promised by half dozen different parties. Thanks—very glad you are coming—Centre Hall offers you the warmest kind of welcome.

——A Nittany Valley farmer states that the hog cholera is prevailing in that section of Clinton county to an alarming extent, and many hogs are dying with the disease. The warm, wet weather aggrevates the disease, and farmers so far have been powerless to check the disease. It is something unusual for hog cholera to prevail at this season of the year.

——There is one fact worthy of note, connected with this summer's heat, that there was a total absence of cool weather following any of the many thunder gusts that we have had. The atmosphere always remained warm after the rains. Heretofore it was a common thing to have a cooler atmosphere, to follow nearly all showers, which would continue a number of days. This has been the case for many years; this summer has been an exception to the rule.

——Quite an interesting game of lawn tennis was played by Messrs. Howard and James Wilson of Spring Mills, against Will Runkle and Isaac Harpster of this place. Spring Mills boys opened with a dash and took the first set in short order. After that our boys braced and did better playing and won the second and third sets. The game was an interesting and at times an exciting one.

——The law prohibiting the killing of a calf before it has attained the proper age, is very stringent. It provides that "any person who kills or causes to be killed, with intent to sell the meat thereof for family use, a calf less than four weeks old, or knowingly sells or has in his possession such meat, with the intent to sell the same for such use to foreign market, shall be imprisoned not more than six months or fined not more than $300."

STRIKES AT BELLEFONTE.

WORKMEN AT M'CALMONT & CO., AND AT MANN'S AXE FACTORY ON A STRIKE.

From the *Daily News* we take the following: On last Friday a number of the employes of McCalmont & Co. went out on a strike. We have not learned the reason for the strike, but Mr. William Shortlidge, the manager, professed to look upon it as a satisfactory termination of a difficulty, and has refused to arbitrate. He states that on Wednesday the Pennsylvania Railroad Company informed him that they would need no more stone, hence it was his intention to reduce the force as he could do so with fairness to them.

Some of the employes of Mr. Fearon Mann, at the Axe Works, are also striking. It is because of a difference in opinion between him and the Knights of Labor. Mr. Mann considers that as the works belong to him, he should be permitted to run them in his own way.

The difficulty at the works of the Juniata Mining Company has been adjusted and the men have returned to work.

——Mrs. Green Decker of Georges Valley, died on Friday. She leaves a husband and eleven children. The interment took place on Sunday at Sprucetown.

——New umbrellas and fans—Garmans.

——Harry Dinges had a finger badly larcerated by getting it in a cylinder of a threshing machine.

—— Mrs. Dr. Funk of Harrisburg, and Mrs. Dr. Arnold of Tyrone are the guests of Mrs. J. Whitmer Wolf this week.

——New Fall goods—prints, indigo blue century cloth and ginghams—Garmans.

——Halfpenny's woolen factory at Lewisburg, was considerably damaged by fire on Wednesday night of this week.

——A large pic-nic is billed for Centre Hall some time during September. We may be able to give full particulars next week.

——Rev. Leisenring and family arrived this morning from Lewisburg to spend a few weeks in our town. Glad to have the Rev. with us.

——Buttons, gimps, fringes and laces—Garmans.

It is simply marvelous how quickly constipation, billiousness, sick headache, fever and ague, and malaria are cured by "Sellers' Liver Pills." a

CHOICE SEED WHEAT.

The undersigned has choice seed wheat raised by himself, and an improved quality, guaranteed to do better in this section, than the old worn out kinds. One is the New Mediterranean, and the other the Houser wheat, both a species of red wheat, bearded. This year's crop is judged to yield 30 to 35 bushels to the acre. The crop is not yet threshed, but its extraordinary yield will be made known in due time, when threshed. It is a hardy and rugged grain, which does not lodge and stands the most vigorous winter. For samples of wheat apply at REPORTER office, or to Em. Reish, Centre Hill. J. B. SMITH,
a33t Cowan, Union co., Pa.

FINE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE, Consisting of 4 to 5 acres of ground, thereon erected 2 2-story dwelling houses, a stable and other outbuildings, with a large orchard of apples, grapes, plums and other fruit, and a well of good water convenient to both houses, and a good garden with each house. This property is on the Pine Creek road, in Haines township, 3½ miles east of Coburn. Apply on the premises to.
3aug4t B. M. GRENINGER.

STORE STAND, DWELLING, AND SMITH Shop, at private sale. A two-story dwelling house, No. 1 store stand with stock of groceries, and one of the best blacksmith stands in the valley, is offered at private sale by the undersigned. All kinds of choice fruit and a cistern and a well of water on the premises. Also, if desired, ten acres of excellent timberland. Apply to
CYRUS LUSE,
20july4t Farmers Mills.

—BIG BARGAINS BIG BARGAINS—

—IN—

-:- SUITS -:-

Owing to the fact that we have a large stock on hand, and rather than carry it over, we have decided to make up suits for the next thirty days at about cost.

These prices will be for CASH ONLY.

To those in need of clothing this is an opportunity not to be missed.

We mean just what we advertise.

Dont miss this chance; we can save you money.

Also hats, shirts, etc., at greatly reduced prices.

Next door to post-office,

S. U. THOMPSON.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

CENTRE HALL MARKETS.

PRODUCE AT THE STORES.

Butter	10	Eggs	15
Ham	12	Sides	7
Shoulders	9	Potatoes	40
Lard	7		

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 80	Oats	$ 28
Wheat, white	75	Rye	47
Corn, shelled	40	Barley, No. 1	56

Barley No. 2, mixed with oats, bought at oats weight and price.

Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weigh and price.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 45	Bran per ton	15 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 35	Bran, retail, cwt.	90
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 25	Chop per ton	22 00
Middlings per ton	18 50	" retail per cwt	1 25

COAL MARKET.

Broken	$5.00
Egg	5.25
Stove	5.50
Small Stove	5.50
Chestnut	5.25
Pea	3.40
Woodland	4.00
Soft	2.75

The above prices are for cash or grain only.

KURTZ & SON